

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1971

Established 1887

WEATHER-PARIS: Cold, fair Temp. ...

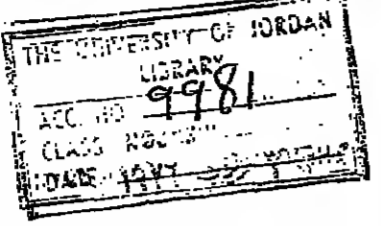
Table with exchange rates for various countries like Belgium, France, Germany, etc.

An Interview With Mrs. Meir

Do you know of any case where people who want to make peace refuse to look at each other?



TWO WEEKS ago the International Herald Tribune published an interview with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat by Newsweek senior editor Arnold de Borchgrave...



As Egypt is concerned he asks for complete withdrawal from Sinai and the Gaza Strip. Sadat also adds after stating his conditions that a just and lasting peace cannot be realized without withdrawal from all occupied territories...

As Hill-31 Battle Wanes

U.S. Armored Troops Move to Laos Border

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, Feb. 28 (UPI)—American armored units moved to the South Vietnamese-Lao border today to prevent a possible eastward movement of a North Vietnamese tank battalion...

attacks in Laos in the last three days. A hundred were killed at Hill 30 yesterday, it said. The Vietnamese say that they have lost 400 killed and suffered 1,000 wounded since the beginning of their operation Feb. 8.

Peking Said to Want to Buy 80 U.S. Commercial Jets

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (UPI)—China is negotiating a \$1 billion deal for the purchase of 80 to 120 U.S. jetliners, according to two American television networks.

Israel Sets Peace, Gertzel Says

Arnold Gwertzman



Anwar Sadat

Sadat Tells Palestinian Leaders Egypt Won't Make Separate Peace

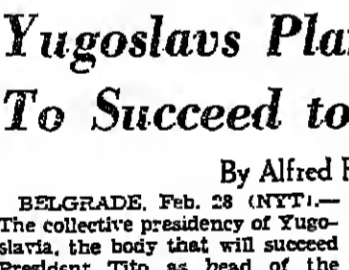
By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Feb. 28 (UPI)—President Anwar Sadat assured Palestinian leaders today that Egypt will never agree to a separate peace with Israel, pledging not to abandon the cause of more than a million Palestinian refugees...

Foreign Minister Abba Eban says Israel's action leaves door to peace 'wide open.' Story, Page 4.

Yugoslavs Plan 14-Man Unit To Succeed to Tito's Powers

By Alfred Friendly Jr.



Josip Broz Tito

BELGRADE, Feb. 28 (UPI)—The collective presidency of Yugoslavia, the body that will succeed President Tito as head of the federation after his death or retirement, is to be composed of 14 representatives and will have new legislative powers...

Foreign Minister Returns BELGRADE, Feb. 28 (UPI)—Yugoslav Foreign Minister Mirko Tepavac returned home from Moscow today and admitted that differences still existed between the two countries.

The Men of Liechtenstein Say No to Their Women

VADUZ, Liechtenstein, Feb. 28 (UPI)—The men of Liechtenstein, almost 4,000 strong, today decided their tiny Alpine principality should remain the only European country—and one of the few in the world—where women may not vote.

On Feb. 7, opposition to votes for women finally crumbled in neighboring Switzerland when their menfolk voted by a substantial majority to give them a say in national affairs.

Today was the first time since the constitution was granted in 1921 that Liechtenstein's men have voted on woman's suffrage. Liechtenstein comprises 62 square miles—an area slightly smaller than the District of Columbia—tucked into a bend of the upper Rhine River between the Swiss and Austrian borders.

Oslo Premier Faces Crisis Over Leak on EEC Talks OSLO, Feb. 28 (UPI)—Premier Per Borten's Center party met today to decide the political fate of its own leader, who may be forced to resign as government spokesman after he admitted that he leaked a confidential report about Norway's negotiations with the Common Market.

Troops Fight Ulster Rioters; 2 Policemen Killed Earlier

BELFAST, Feb. 28 (UPI)—British troops fought a series of skirmishes throughout Belfast today with rioting Roman Catholics armed with rifles, gasoline bombs and stones.

Republicans Quit Coalition In Italy in Clash on Reforms

ROME, Feb. 28 (Reuters)—The tiny but influential Republican party withdrew yesterday from Italy's center-left coalition government to protest government disunity and indecisiveness on urgently needed reforms.

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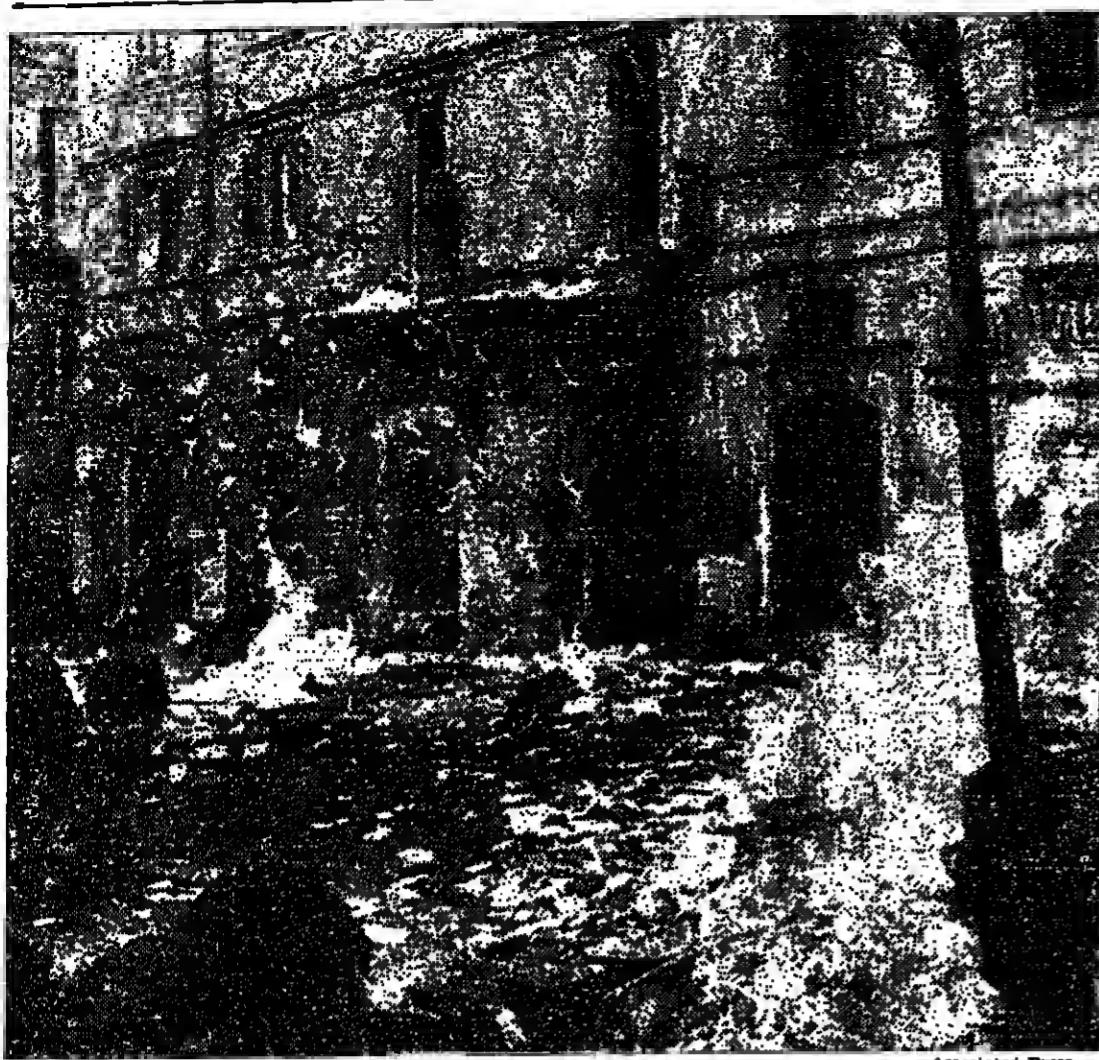
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REGGIO'S SUCCESSOR?—Furniture, shutters, papers from the Communist party's office in L'Aquila, Italy, were thrown into the street and set afire by gangs in another outbreak of regional rivalry. At least 70 persons have been arrested there.

At L'Aquila, Northeast of Rome

2d Italian Region's Rivalry Turns Violent

By Paul Hofmann
LAQUILA, Italy, Feb. 28 (NYT)—Rioters led by neo-Fascists fought with the police in this city in the Abruzzi mountains 50 miles northeast of Rome, today in one of the communal revolts that are troubling Italy.

designated the administrative center of the new region of Calabria.
Abruzzo is another of the 15 areas that attained a measure of self-government last year. This medieval city of nearly 60,000 was confident that it would become the regional capital. It scoffed at the ambition of Pescara, an Adriatic seaport and the site of several industries, for a paramount role in the new region on the ground that it is twice the size of L'Aquila. To this ancient city, Pescara is just an upstart.

On Friday night the 40-man assembly held the compromise with all present voting against the lone neo-Fascist member. At this, an unruly crowd of spectators invaded the floor and chased regional deputies around the assembly building.
For many hours yesterday an estimated 2,000 demonstrators went on a rampage throughout the city, unchecked by the police. A group of demonstrators last night also attacked the office here of the neo-Fascist party, the Italian Social Movement, but other parties said today that this was engineered to create an alibi for the neo-Fascist movement.
Yesterday afternoon and today the central government in Rome moved an estimated 800 policemen to L'Aquila. During the night the national police chief, Angelo Vicari, arrived here and took charge.
So far more than 70 persons have been detained by the police. Local hospitals have treated some 100 people for injuries suffered between Friday night and tonight. Among them were 75 policemen.

Pope's Envoy Foresees Start Of Thaw in Kremlin's Enmity

MOSCOW, Feb. 28 (Reuters).—A senior envoy from Pope Paul VI today forecast the beginning of a thaw in the hostile relations between the Vatican and the Kremlin.
The Most Rev. Agostino Casaroli, the Holy See's "foreign minister" and the first Vatican diplomat to pay an official visit to Moscow, was speaking to reporters after celebrating mass in

Food Price Rise In Poland to Be Cut Back Today

WARSAW, Feb. 28 (UPI)—Shopgirls throughout Poland stayed late last night or worked overtime today to mark down food price tags for business tomorrow when last December's 20 percent food price increases will be reversed.
Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz announced Feb. 15 that the price increases which sparked strikes and riots would be cut back tomorrow.
It meant extra work for the shopgirls, but brought relief to millions of Poles caught between the food price increases and wages frozen by the new Communist leaders who took over in December.
Price cuts for clothing and appliances which also were announced in December will stay in effect.

British Seize One Ton of Pot

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP)—Customs men claimed yesterday to have seized a ton of marijuana in Britain's largest drug haul. They said it was smuggled in by plane from Uganda and estimated its value on the black market as at least \$1 million (\$2.4 million).
The massive quantity of marijuana was found in a house in the North London suburb of Willesden. Customs officials said investigations began several days ago when a plane from Uganda arrived with 1,220 cans of a substance called cannabis. Each can weighed ten kilograms (22 pounds) and was marked "meat telerizer." Each can contained some marijuana, the investigators said.
Today a magistrate's court jailed two Tanzanian students pending trial on charges of smuggling the marijuana.

Advertisement for METAXA Brandy. The brandy that's different. METAXA ★★★★★ BRANDY. Discover the one brandy with the individual taste to stand alone... and the smooth qualities of the perfect mixer! METAXA DISTILLERS SINCE 1888. METAXA EXCLUSIVE REPRESENTATIVES IN EUROPE. AUSTRIA: JACQUES BOULLET & Co., 1 Himmelpfortsgasse 9, WIEN 1010. Tel.: 24 179. BELGIUM: VICTOR TAMINES, Rue de la Caserne, 82-84, BRUXELLES 1. Tel.: 51224. CYPRUS: OTHON GALANOS & SON LTD., P.O. Box 126, PAFOS, Cyprus. Tel.: 6614. DENMARK: ERIC ANDERSEN, Løngade 23, 2100 COPENHAGEN 0, DENMARK. Tel.: 3713. ENGLAND & IRELAND: INVER HOUSE DISTILLERS LTD., 21 GERRARD STREET, LONDON W1. Tel.: 492-767. FINLAND: S/Y HEINR. FRENTZ A/S, Kluuvikatu 3, HELSINKI 10, FINLAND. Tel.: 42 62 90. FRANCE: STE. ST. RAPHAEL & Rue de Valenciennes 10, 13000 MARSEILLE. Tel.: 21 11 11. GERMANY: G. & G. BIANCHI, Fero Bismarckstr. 20, 2010 MILAN. Tel.: 84 776. GERMANY: LEVANTE WEINKONTOR, Friesenplan 1, WÜRZBURG 2. Tel.: 3074. GREECE: P. DIMITRIADIS & Co., June Bldg. 49-50-51, MADRID 4. Tel.: 23 24 19. SWITZERLAND: SCHMID & GASSLER S.A., GASSLER SUCC., Boulevard de la Gare, 14, 1201 GENEVE. Tel.: 122 15 92. HUNGARY: KOMIAPÉK, Tóth u. 4, BUDAPEST. Tel.: 128 415. CZECHOSLOVAKIA: TUZEK/JURQUEL/KOOPOL, Dukelský Hrádek 67, PRAHA 7. Tel.: 32 258. YUGOSLAVIA: INTEREXPORT, Katarina 4, BEOGRAD. Tel.: 420-33.

Hungary Asks Contract To Build Greek Plant

ATHENS, Feb. 28 (NYT)—Hungary is bidding for the contract to construct the alumina plant that is part of Aristotle Onassis's \$680-million investment deal with Greece, it was learned yesterday.
The talks began last month when Mr. Onassis visited Budapest, and an Onassis spokesman said the Hungarians had recently built their own plant for alumina, the aluminum oxide used for making metallic aluminum and other industrial purposes.

Small advertisement for Cabessa, featuring a woman's face and the text 'SALE OF HAUTE COUTURE MODELS WITH LABELS'.

EEC Believed Set to Name Envoy to U.S.

Move Would Answer Washington Request

By Richard Norton Taylor
BRUSSELS, Feb. 28 (UPI)—The European Common Market is intensifying attempts to step up its representation in Washington.
While some observers believe a decision is imminent, it is generally assumed that Franco Maria Malatesta, president of the market's Executive Commission, will announce the appointment of a high-ranking diplomat to assume "ambassadorial" functions on behalf of the six-nation organization when he visits President Nixon in Washington on April 6.
Only last week in his report to Congress on American foreign policy, Mr. Nixon said that the United States "would welcome" a move to raise Common Market representation in Washington to a "higher level." At present, the market has only a "liaison" and an information bureau in Washington.
Previous attempts to appoint an ambassador to the United States, something which has been continually urged on the Common Market by J. Robert Schaezel, the U.S. representative to the Common Market in Brussels, have foundered on persistent French refusal to accept a new office which threatened to encroach upon national diplomacy.
However, with the proposed protectionist trade legislation before Congress, plus growing American opposition to the market's agricultural policy, and the threat of further transatlantic trade problems in view of the Common Market's prospective enlargement to include Britain, pressure has been growing for weightier diplomatic presence in Washington.
Both West Germany's Chancellor Willy Brandt and Belgium's Foreign Minister Pierre Harmel have proposed the setting up of a permanent U.S.-Common Market coordinating committee.
Although these suggestions, as well as the proposal for a full-fledged Common Market ambassador to the United States, are still rejected by France, Paris is now reported to have accepted the need for some degree of increased representation in the U.S. capital.
The exact diplomatic status and privileges of the new Common Market representative have apparently yet to be worked out, but the main problem has been to find a suitable candidate with the necessary stature.
Mr. Malatesta's predecessor, Belgian Jean-Jozef, was approached, but he would not accept a post less than a full ambassadorship. It is not clear that Edmund Wellenstein, senior market official previously responsible for foreign trade and now an important link-man in the negotiations with Britain, was considered for the post, and that the chief commission spokesman, Beniamino Olivri, had his eyes on the job.
It now looks as though a senior Italian diplomat will be given the new appointment. It is Italy's "turn" for a Common Market representative post abroad. In addition, Italy could be the Common Market member most likely to be affected by U.S. protectionist trade legislation.



FIRING INTO LAOS—South Vietnamese artillerymen at a forward firebase prepare rounds for shelling targets in support of patrols on the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

U.S. Armor Moves to Bolster Laos Border

(Continued from Page 1)
... they emphasize that disruption of the supply trails and forcing battle with the enemy, not establishing fixed bases, are their objectives. American helicopter missions in Laos in support of the Vietnamese operations continued at high levels yesterday. The total of 1,100 missions for the day brought the number since Feb. 8 to 18,000.
Fighter-bombers and B-52s also dropped bombs on enemy positions and have reportedly killed hundreds of enemy troops.
An American spokesman at Quang Tri base offered today to make forward air controller pilots, who guide supersonic bombers to their targets in Laos, available for interviews tomorrow, but said, "Anything they say that tends to make the ARVN (South Vietnamese Army) look bad will have to be off the record."
Some Vietnamese ground commanders have complained that American pilots' zeal for rescuing an F-4 crew shot down over Laos last week diminished the effectiveness of air support for nearby Vietnamese troops in the battle of Hill 21, and at least one politician in Saigon has suggested, without causing much of a furor

so far, that the Americans have not provided enough air support for the Laotian operation.
Pathet Lao Claim Captures
PARIS, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Pathet Lao have claimed capturing a South Vietnamese colonel, "tens of other officers" and 13 American-made tanks in perfect condition in fighting last week in Laos.
The claims were made in a dispatch from the Pathet Lao press agency, Kaosan Pathet Lao, distributed in Paris today by the

North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris peace talks.
The report said the officers were captured at brigade headquarters at Hill 456 north of Ban Dong, after the 3d Battalion of the 3d South Vietnamese Brigade was "completely annihilated" there.
The agency also asserted that Pathet Lao gunners have downed 207 South Vietnamese and American aircraft in southern Laos. The dispatch did not say when the Pathet Lao began counting.

Hanoi's Troops in Laos? An Exhibit for Doubters

VIENTIANE, Laos, Feb. 28 (Reuters).—The Laos government produced 13 North Vietnamese prisoners of war and three deserters yesterday at a press conference here to show that the North Vietnamese Army was fighting in neutral Laos.
Military spokesman Gen. Phonphanh Knocky told newsmen, "The principal object of this conference is to make clear for those who obstinately maintain there are no North Vietnamese troops in Laos that there are North Vietnamese troops here."
Pointing to the lineup of prisoners and deserters, which included an officer, he said, "As a result we have a complete picture of what the North Vietnamese Army can do in Laos." The Laos government says it now holds 129 North Vietnamese prisoners—some born in South Vietnam—and 51 deserters rounded up since 1964.
The latest batch of 13 prisoners was identified as belonging to the 304th, 312th and 316th Divisions.

Readmitted Testimony: Calley Shot Woman Begging Mercy

By Homer Bigart
FORT BENNING, Ga., Feb. 28 (NYT)—Testimony that 1st Lt. William L. Calley Jr. shot down a woman who came running toward him with her hands above her head pleading for mercy is now admissible, the military judge ruled yesterday.
That testimony was stricken from the trial record last Dec. 7 because it was not included in the government's four counts against Lt. Calley. Those counts alleged that Lt. Calley shot at least 30 civilians in My Lai, at least 70 more in a ditch outside the village, and that he murdered two individuals: a small boy who had escaped from the ditch and a man at the side of the ditch.
Testimony on the alleged incident involving the woman will be admitted only to show Lt. Calley's state of mind. Col. Reid W. Kennedy, the military judge, ruled. It can be used as rebuttal of the defense contention that Lt. Calley was suffering at My Lai a partial mental impairment induced by combat stresses and fears, and was thus incapable of premeditated murder.
"Transient Disturbance"
Col. Kennedy decided to admit the testimony on the basis of the government's argument that the defense lawyers had presented a one-sided version of the defendant's background, training and state of mind in order to show he was under a "transient mental

British Seize One Ton of Pot

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Today a magistrate's court jailed two Tanzanian students pending trial on charges of smuggling the marijuana.

Troops Fight Ulster Rioters; 2 Policemen Killed Earlier

(Continued from Page 1)
in Belfast's predominantly Catholic Boundary Road area.
The trouble erupted last night when chanting, flag-waving Protestant supporters of a local soccer team marched past a Catholic apartment building at the entrance to the Protestant Shankill Road area.
Rioters, Bricks Thrown
Police and troops dispersed the marchers but came under a hail of bottles and bricks hurled at them from the apartment building. An army water cannon swept the balconies clear and troops occupied the building for several hours.
Prime Minister James Chichester-Clark held a 90-minute meeting today with British Army commanders and police chiefs to discuss measures to protect policemen from gunmen.
Mr. Chichester-Clark called the meeting after the two policemen were machine-gunned and killed early yesterday in the city's Catholic Ardoyne area. The government issued police with bullet-proof vests Friday and gave them back their revolvers, which were taken away following the reorganization of police forces in Northern Ireland in 1969.
Government Warned
Civil rights leader Ivan Cooper, a member of the Northern Irish Parliament, called on the government to reimpose its ban on all Protestant and Catholic parades.
Mr. Cooper said that traditional Catholic and Protestant parades during the coming Easter holidays will turn into "bloodbaths" unless they are banned.

W. German Farmers Hold Bonn Protest

50,000 Attend Peaceful Meeting

BONN, Feb. 28 (NYT)—Shouting such slogans as "Brandt a Schiller—peasant killers," an estimated 50,000 West German farmers staged a peaceful demonstration here yesterday against Bonn government's farm policy.
Brandt's economics minister, arriving in Bonn special train and 600 buses from all parts of West Germany, the demonstration followed an appeal by Konstantin von Henning, president of West Germany's "granted farmers' association."
In the face of an icy wind, demonstrators, clad in traditional attire—green loden for the Germans and black corduroy for North German peasants—gathered in Bonn's Market Square.
Held to a speech by its chairman, according to him, prices agricultural equipment had crossed between 25 and 50 percent within the last two years, while agricultural prices were 50 percent below those of 1962.
"No other branch of the economy in West Germany and of Common Market countries sacrificed so much for a unit Europe as the German farmer," he said. He called on government to press for 10 percent price increase on farm products within the community.
Due to rapid industrialization and competition from farmers, low-cost EEC countries like France, West Germany's agricultural has been under heavy pressure and dwindling since the 1960s. Since 1962, at least 600,000 farmers have given their farms and moved to cities, and of the remaining million peasants another million are expected to follow suit by leaving the countryside.
The farmers' demonstration expressed its standing for the farmers' plea implying that their predicament was due to "false prices" imposed by the previous West German government led by Christian Democrats.

I Dead, 3 Shot In Election Fight Near Paris

PARIS, Feb. 28 (Reuters).—A man was shot dead and others were wounded when they were attacked in a Paris suburb yesterday while putting up posters for candidates in the French municipal elections.
A former Socialist mayor, suburban Puteaux, Georges Del, said that some of his posters were being destroyed. He said he was supporting his candidate in the next month's election when local youths descended on and opened fire with a wounding one man in the district.
A few minutes later, Del said, the same youths attacked about 22 more Socialist supporters nearby, again firing with pistols and carbines. A 30-year-old nickel worker, Sala, was shot in the thigh, bled to death before reaching hospital. Another man was locally wounded in the chest, a third wounded in the leg, Dardel said.

Chance to Avert U.S. Rail Strike

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (UPI)—Negotiators for the railroad and the United Portion Union resumed today with high hopes of off a coast-to-coast rail tomorrow.
The UPTU is the only one of the unions which struck on Dec. 10 which still has not signed a new agreement with the railroad. The December 31 deadline by which the UPTU expires at midnight, but UPTU free to walk out.
Negotiators on both sides reported progress in talks which were joined by mediators.

WETAHE

Table with weather forecasts for various cities including ALGERIA, ANKARA, ATHENS, BEIRUT, BOMBAY, BRUSSELS, BUDAPEST, CAIRO, CASABLANCA, COCHABAMBA, COSTA MESA, DUBLIN, FLORENCE, GENEVA, HAVANA, ISTANBUL, LAS PALMAS, LISBON, MADRID, MILAN, MOSCOW, NEW YORK, NICE, OSAKA, PARIS, ROME, SOFIA, TEL AVIV, TOKYO, WASHINGTON, and ZURICH.

Congress Probers Rebuffed

Fulbright Assails Pentagon For New Show of Arrogance

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (WP).—Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., has denounced what he calls a new display of arrogance by the Pentagon during an investigation of the government's foreign military training program. Fulbright expressed his dismay in releasing a critical General Accounting Office report that included these findings: Four Iranian Army officers were trained in fiscal 1969, at U.S. expense, in the tactical use and deployment of Soviet-manufactured air defense equipment. The Defense Department spent \$500,000 training Thai military personnel in the United States to run a missile system that Thailand didn't have and was not expected to get "for some indefinite time." The United States provided underwater demolition training for Greek Army personnel, although the Greek Navy was offering a similar course of its own. Seven of 24 Thais sent to the United States to learn how to run and repair Hawk missiles flunked a rudimentary test in electrical terminology and several others failed their English com-



ICY RESCUE—Jim Hawes, a student at Harvard Business School, leading a dog to safety after fishing him out of the partly frozen Charles River at Boston. The dog fell in while crossing on the ice. Hawes and dog were both reported doing well.

Letter Purportedly From 10 FBI Agents

Hoover Is Accused of Padding Statistics

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (UPI).—Sen. George S. McGovern, D., S.D., made public today an anonymous letter, on FBI stationery and purportedly from ten FBI agents, charging that the agency has lost effectiveness because its agents must spend so much time polishing the image of J. Edgar Hoover. The letter charges that Mr. Hoover, to enhance his reputation as a crime fighter, has had FBI conviction statistics padded and has concentrated on chalking up arrests among minority group members for crimes too insignificant to attract the attention of local police departments. "We write... because we believe that the FBI could be a vital force within our system of government for good if allowed to do the job that needs doing," the letter said. "If we could for only a few moments forget about the director's image and the preservation thereof. At the present that is all we exist for."

Sen. McGovern in a statement which he said he would deliver on the Senate floor tomorrow, said the letter offers further proof that a congressional investigation of Mr. Hoover's methods is called for. Sen. McGovern took on the FBI director a few weeks ago over Mr. Hoover's treatment of former FBI agent John F. Shaw. Mr. Shaw, attending a course at John Jay College of Law in New York City, wrote a letter to his professor defending Mr. Hoover against the professor's criticism of the FBI but conceding that some of his criticisms were valid. "Not So Unusual" He had the letter typed at an FBI office and when a copy fell into Mr. Hoover's hands, Mr. Shaw was ordered transferred to Montana. When Mr. Shaw rejected the transfer, Mr. Hoover accepted his resignation "with prejudice"—meaning he could not get another job with the federal government. The unsigned letter to Sen. McGovern, dated Feb. 2 and purportedly written in Washington, said the treatment given Mr. Shaw "is not so unusual." "It is indicative of an entire attitude and method of operation employed by FBI headquarters," the letter said. "There are many, many others who suffered similar fates of varying degrees."

Two Years Behind Schedule in California The Queen Mary Ties Up at Final Berth

By Robert A. Wright

LONG BEACH, Calif., Feb. 28 (UPI).—The liner Queen Mary made its final docking here yesterday, about two years behind schedule but just in time for a raked statewide debate over its worth. The retired Atlantic liner tied up at Pier J, where it is due to serve the rest of its days as a centerpiece for what the city hopes will be a big tourist attraction. "The greatest contribution of anything in southern California since Disneyland," is the way John F. Mansell, city manager, puts it. A bond issue that has raised state funds, opponents declare. This was a big day for Long Beach but not the day it might have been if things had gone as planned in 1967, when the city purchased the ship for \$3.4 million and said it would be turned into a hotel and maritime museum within a year at a cost of \$9 million. Technical and business problems have delayed the project, and inflation and expansion have increased its cost to \$43 million so far. Additional funds for the project are threatened by charges of illegal use of tideland oil revenues, on which the undertaking depends, the Legislature is conducting an investigation.

Ignoble Voyage Long Beach police estimated that about 60,000 persons turned out just after dawn in chill but sunny weather to watch transfer of the ship from Pier E, four and one-half miles across the bay. The voyage, heavily promoted by the city, was rather ignoble for the former dowager of the Atlantic. Berett of engines, without even a rudder, the 1,019-foot-long hull made the trip in two and a half hours with the help of nine tugboats and tied up at about 9:30. The transfer itself cost \$100,000. Greer Garson, a former frequent passenger on the Queen Mary, accepted the first line tossed to the permanent pier in a brief ceremony presided over by Mayor Edwin Wade and Mr. Mansell. The Queen Mary will be connected with a dockside superstructure that has two six-story towers which will afford 15 entrance ramps at various ship levels. Fifty adjacent areas have been turned into parking space for 4,200 cars and a reception plaza. The city says the ship will be open for tours in spring. In late summer, officials promise the first "living sea" exhibits designed by Jacques Cousteau will be opened. Even that would be far short of the grand scheme originally envisioned for the Queen Mary by city officials. On its arrival here on Dec. 9, 1967, they talked about converting it into a luxury hotel and maritime museum with associated commercial ventures. Cost problems were complicated by the city's having the ship declared a building to avoid high-priced maritime unions, only to engage higher-priced construction workers unfamiliar with naval architecture. Then last summer the Diner's Club, which had signed a lease as chief concessionaire and manager of the project, exercised an option to bow out and has sued the city for \$43 million. The city is counter-suing for \$139 million but does not have another master concessionaire as yet.

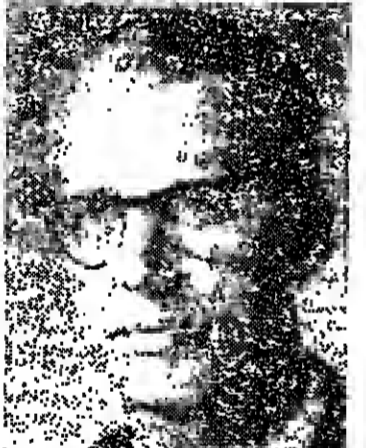
New Standardized Traffic Code In Effect Today in W. Germany

BONN, Feb. 28 (Reuters).—A new traffic code aimed at bringing West German regulations and signs in line with those in other European countries goes into force tomorrow. The most important revision applies to traffic circles, where until now the car in the circle always had priority. Administrators have decided to adjust to the international formula of right-of-way going to the car entering the circle from the right. But, drivers are warned, the old system has been maintained where it has proved useful. This means that German circles are decorated with positive and negative signs, telling the driver whether he has priority or not. Among the new markings is an eight-sided stop sign with white writing on a red background, now used in the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Sweden and Yugoslavia, among other countries. The new code also includes several rules of discipline behind the wheel. Some have been applied up to now but not laid down in the traffic code. Failure to mark an immobilized vehicle by showing blinking lights and the red warning triangle might now cost a German driver his license. Instructions on how to behave at the scene of an accident, the obligatory showing of directional lights when intending to pass, and no stopping on high-speed roads are among the new rules.

Nixon Aide Urges Total A-Test Ban

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (UPI).—A total ban on all nuclear weapons tests is being publicly urged by William C. Foster, former U.S. arms control director and now a member of President Nixon's advisory committee in the same field. Mr. Foster said "it is fully within our scientific competence to monitor adequately such a total test ban" without on-site inspections. "With our present means of instrumentation and other sources of information," he said, "it is not conceivable that the Soviets could carry out clandestine testing on a scale which could affect the strategic balance."

The halting of all nuclear testing, Mr. Foster said, "would provide a valuable psychological uplift to the climate which underlies all of our arms control negotiations, including SALT" (Strategic Arms Limitations Talks). Mr. Nixon's advisory committee for arms control said disarmament, which has access to highly confidential data concerning the SALT negotiations, is known to be displaying increasingly a more flexible position on negotiations with the Soviet Union than current U.S. policy. Mr. Foster is in the vanguard of this movement. (In Washington today, U.S. officials said that Mr. Foster was expressing his personal views and not those of the government in advocating a total ban.)



James C. Fletcher

Nixon Nominates Fletcher of Utah To Head NASA

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP).—President Nixon yesterday nominated James C. Fletcher, president of the University of Utah, as head of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Mr. Fletcher, 51, will take over the \$600-a-year job that has been vacant since Thomas O. Paine resigned last September to take a job with private industry. Mr. Fletcher, a Mormon, has been president of the University of Utah and College of Eastern Utah since 1964. Before that, he was an organizer of Space General Corp. and once was associate director of the guided missile laboratory at Ramo-Woolridge Corp. He is a member of the Air Force Science Advisory Board and the Naval Warfare Panel.

U.S. Test Alert Goes Smoothly in New Procedure

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP).—A test of emergency announcements by the U.S. national warning center was transmitted by the major U.S. news services yesterday under new procedures set up after the government's erroneous transmission last weekend threw much of the nation into confusion. The teletype message from the warning center inside Cheyenne Mountain in Colorado was received on special machines in the broadcast departments of the news agencies. In two minutes, the news services authenticated the test by calling the White House and then transmitted the message on their broadcast wire networks. Previously, the warning center had the capability of taking over the AP and UPI broadcast teletype circuits and sending its alert test directly to the thousands of radio and television stations across the nation. On Feb. 20, an Army civilian employee accidentally sent a real alert message on the wires. Scores of stations went off the air briefly until the false alert was rescinded.

Spanish Gasoline Up MADRID, Feb. 28 (UPI).—Spain has raised gasoline prices by 75 centimos (about one U.S. cent) for a liter of standard grade and 1.5 pesetas (about two cents) for higher-octane grades.

EACH FRIDAY AVACATION CRUISES TO NEW YORK.

In one of the world's most civilized international agreements, the British and the French have decreed that their two great pleasure cruisers, QE2 and Le France, sail from Le Havre and Southampton for New York most alternate Fridays. It's a little longer than the wait between plane flights, but the rewards are incomparable. A five day vacation girds your loins before you face the New World again. Food in the great style of legendary French or traditional British. Roaring entertainment or blissful solitude, whichever you prefer, is taken for granted on either ship. Comfort, style, people, discreet stewards, nannies for children, bars, libraries... in five days you will learn to be incredibly spoiled by two nations who have had more practice at civilisation than most. QE2 and Le France—the two best ways home. One leaves every week. Le France sails from Bremerhaven May 12, June 9, July 21, August 19 and October 14. QE2 calls at Cobh June 5, July 17, August 14, September 11 and October 23. See your travel agent now.



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Obituaries

French Comedian Fernandel Dies at 67



Fernandel

PARIS, Feb. 28 (NYT).—Fernandel, 67, one of the most popular and long-lasting comedians of the French screen, died here Friday of cancer.

Ilya Lopert Dies; United Artists' European Agent

PARIS, Feb. 28.—Ilya Lopert, 65, for the last 11 years head of production in Europe for United Artists, died at the American Hospital in Neuilly yesterday of a heart ailment.

Until his retirement ten months ago, Mr. Lopert decided which films proposed by European directors should receive United Artists backing.

He made one film on his own, "Summertime," starring Katharine Hepburn, before joining United Artists.

Burial will be at 11 a.m. Tuesday at the Père-Lachaise Cemetery, Porte de Ménilmontant entrance.

He was born May 8, 1908, in Marseilles, and he never lost the earthy accent of that Mediterranean city.

He fell in love with a friend's sister, Henriette Marse, and he came known to the family as "Le Fernand d'Elle" (her Fernand). He liked the sound of it and when he decided on a professional career he became Fernandel to the public.

He married Miss Marse in 1926 and they had two daughters and one son.

Fernandel first became widely known when he came to Paris to sing in music halls.

He played a small role in a Sacha Guitay picture, then starred in 1931 in one of the first French talkies, "Le Roster de Mme. Husson" (Mrs. Husson's Roster).

From then on, the moment was rare when Fernandel was not working on a film.

He was being sad, indignant or happy, and they would go away with a glow when his pictures invariably ended on a happy note.

Despite the busy schedule of film making, Fernandel found time for song writing, singing and recording.

He also staged revues and operettas and starred in several plays. Three years ago, he made a North American tour, ending with a successful recital in Carnegie Hall in New York in February, 1968.

Fernandel once described himself as "ugly, vindictive and pretentious." For the public, he was the warmhearted country boy and his popularity made him into one of the biggest box office attractions in movie history.

A shrewd businessman, he formed his own producing firm with another star, Jean Gabin, and the money he made caused one of his associates to remark that "in the stock market, there are three sure things, Le Creuset (steel), Pechnine (chemicals and aluminum) and Fernandel."

Other honors came to him besides money and fame. He was a member of the Legion of Honor,

being described in the citation as a "merchant of happiness."

Fernandel never forgot his Mediterranean origins. He kept a house in the Marseilles suburbs and a seaside villa at Carry-le-Rouet near Martignes, where he spent summers fishing.

Oscar Serlin
NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP).—Oscar Serlin, 70, who produced the longest-running show in Broadway theatrical history, "Life With Father," died yesterday after a long illness.

The play, based on Clarence Day's "Life With Father" sketches in The New Yorker magazine, opened on Broadway in 1939 and ran eight years with 3,213 performances.

Among other plays Mr. Serlin produced were "The Moon Is Down," 1942; "Strip for Action," 1942; "The Family," 1943 and "Life With Mother," 1948.

As an associate producer and talent scout for Paramount Pictures, Mr. Serlin was credited with sending such stars to Hollywood as Cary Grant, Fred McMurray, Frances Farmer and Dorothy Lamour.

Richard W. Clarke
NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP).—Richard W. Clarke, 74, who joined the New York Daily News when it began in 1919 and became editor before retiring, died Friday night after a brief illness.

Except for about eight years with The New York World, Mr. Clarke worked with the News from 1919 until his retirement in 1968 and remained with the paper's parent corporation as consultant and director until his death.

Julius R. Timmins
MONTREAL, Feb. 28 (AP).—Mining millionaire Julius R. Timmins, 82, died Friday in a Montreal hospital.

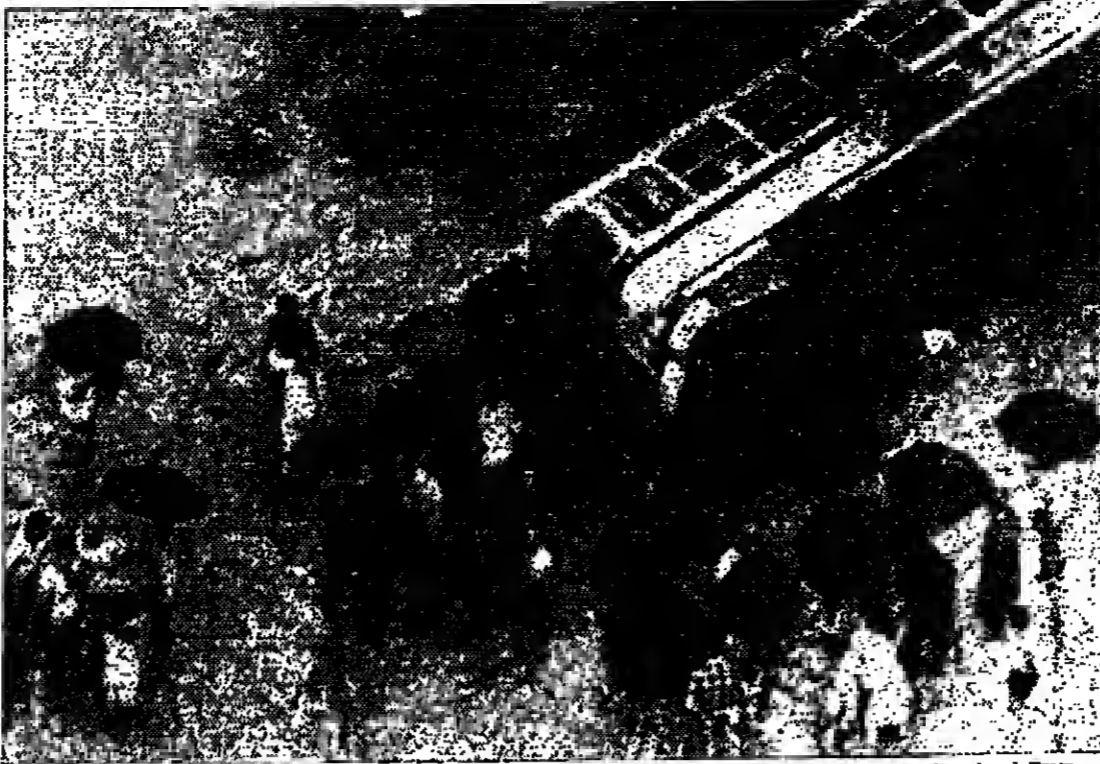
He was the son of Henry Timmins and the nephew of Noah Timmins, who developed Timmins, the Ontario mining town. Julius Timmins instigated the development of iron ore in the Ungava area of Labrador.

3 A-Stations to Cut France's Oil Needs
PARIS, Feb. 28 (Reuters).—France is to build three new nuclear power stations as a means of reducing reliance on oil for growing energy requirements.

The government has also given the go-ahead on plans to build a European oil-separation plant in which Britain, West Germany and Japan might take part to meet growing Western nuclear energy needs.

France is prepared to disclose its secrets on isotope separation—the process used in producing enriched uranium—to help accelerate the West's nuclear energy production, officials said.

The first of the new power stations will be built this year and the two others by the end of 1972.



WAITING FOR HELP—Knee-deep in murky floodwaters, passengers from an overturned Rio de Janeiro bus looking up at approaching helicopter carrying a rescue squad.

Death Toll 79 in Record Brazilian Rains

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 28 (AP).—At least 79 persons were reported dead and thousands homeless after a downpour that dumped an all-time record of 11.4 inches of rain here late Thursday, Friday and part of yesterday.

Water swept violently through the streets of Rio de Janeiro and its suburbs, also doing damage in Sao Paulo and Rio State.

Thirty-nine bodies were recovered in Rio, 30 in the State of Rio, and ten in Sao Paulo. Rescue services suspect many other people lost their lives.

Other government authorities expected the city would need a week to get back to normal. Telephone communications were still out in several city areas.

The weather bureau said no more rain was expected today or tomorrow.

State, flew over the city of Rio de Janeiro and visited the most stricken areas, promising to do his best to help those who have lost their belongings.

Francisco Nebrão de Lima, outgoing governor of Guanabara

Discussing Reply to Egypt

Eban Calls Door 'Wide Open' for Talks

JERUSALEM, Feb. 28 (UPI).—Israel, reportedly under pressure from the United States and the United Nations for dragging its heels on Middle East peace negotiations, said tonight that it had left the door "wide open" to Egypt.

Foreign Minister Abba Eban, speaking to a group of visiting Scandinavian newspaper editors, said the Israeli reply to Egypt's peace overtures, handed to special UN envoy Gunnar V. Jarring, left a clear road open to the signing of a peace treaty.

"Israel's reply to Egypt is a conciliatory, substantive, constructive and unprovocative document," Mr. Eban told the editors. "It leaves the way wide open for serious and concrete negotiations on each of the points at issue."

"If Egypt has the international aim of a genuinely negotiated peace agreement there will be no difficulty in taking Israel's reply as a meaningful phase of discussion."

Earlier Mr. Eban had made a 90-minute report to the weekly cabinet session on the initial reaction to the Israeli reply. But at the end of the cabinet session spokesman Michael Arnon refused to divulge what the cabinet had

discussed. All Mr. Arnon said was that Mr. Eban's briefing for the cabinet was "informative."

While the cabinet was in session the newspaper's Ma'ariv and Yedioth Aharanot, the leaders in circulation in Israel, reported in banner headlines that the United States and the UN were unhappy with Israel's reply to Egypt's peace offer.

Ma'ariv said that Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco had advised Israel's Ambassador Yizhak Rabin at a weekend meeting of Washington's displeasure.

According to Ma'ariv both Mr. Sisco and Mr. Jarring criticized the Israeli response as "couched in very general terms."

Both said the Israeli note, essentially a direct reply to Egypt's recent Middle East peace initiative, may make it difficult for the Jarring talks to go on.

In a separate report from Washington, Ma'ariv said that pro-Arab missions in the UN were floating rumors that UN Secretary-General U Thant would soon inform the UN Security Council of "a freeze in Jarring's mission."

At the United Nations yesterday, The New York Times reported that informed diplomats were saying that unless there is an unexpected shift in Israel's position, Mr. Thant might have

to report next week that the Middle East peace efforts of Mr. Jarring are again bogged down.

[This would leave it up to the Big Four members of the Security Council—the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union—to give the indirect Arab-Israeli peace talks under Mr. Jarring a new impetus, the sources added.]

[They said that the written policy statement submitted to Mr. Jarring Friday by Israel declared its readiness to discuss in detail territorial and other terms of a peace agreement with Egypt, but failed to commit itself to withdrawing its forces from all Arab areas occupied in the six-day war of 1967.]

According to Yedioth Aharanot, Mr. Eban told the cabinet that Israel was disappointed with President Nixon's State of the World message. He also indicated "a battle was looming with the United States" over the Middle East issue, the newspaper said.

The Americans are pressuring Israel to present their concept of "secure Middle East boundaries," the newspaper reported.

The Israeli note restated that the Israeli cabinet decision rejected a return to the June, 1967, boundaries, the newspaper said.

24 Soviet Jews Stage Sit-In, Assured of Policy Statement

MOSCOW, Feb. 28 (AP).—A group of 24 Soviet Jews staged a sit-in demonstration in a Moscow parliament building last week and extracted a promise that the government would make a major policy decision soon on the Jewish question, reliable sources reported today.

The sources said that Alexander S. Dumin, deputy chief of the Supreme Soviet (parliament) reception bureau, told them that the decision would be made public by tomorrow.

The Jews, all of whom are seeking to leave Russia, have expressed skepticism over Mr. Dumin's promise, however.

Following a nine-hour confrontation in the building in downtown Moscow, Mr. Dumin told the demonstrators:

"According to a decision of this office, all of these problems you have spoken of will be decided upon by March 1. This is the decision of very high government officials.

"It will cover not only the common problem of all Jews, but your personal desire to leave."

Not Pessimistic
One Jew who participated in the sit-in said today, "We cannot hide our hope that the authorities have at last decided to do something. But in all honesty, not many of us are truly optimistic."

"We have been given a lot of promises during the past few years. None of them has been fulfilled. There is little reason to believe Mr. Dumin had any motive other than to avoid a confrontation between us and the KGB (secret police)—he knew we would not leave that place without some form of satisfaction."

The sources provided from memory an account of what happened during the demonstration last Wednesday and the conversation that led to Mr. Dumin's statement.

At 11 a.m. Wednesday, the sources said, the 24 Jews filed into the reception bureau and presented a statement, demanding free emigration and an end to persecution of those who have expressed a desire to leave the Soviet Union for Israel.

Making it clear that they would not leave until they received an answer, the Jews waited six hours before Mr. Dumin appeared.

When the Jews asked him to justify the Soviet government's refusal to allow free emigration of Jews to Israel, Mr. Dumin replied:

"You have the right to request permission and we have the right to turn you down."

However, he refused to cite a law to support his position.

Mr. Dumin told the demonstrators to "leave immediately and send a smaller delegation the next day to discuss the matter with an official of higher authority."

"If he won't meet with us now," the Jews replied, "tomorrow we can have 240 others, and the next day 2,400."

Mr. Dumin warned them that their actions would make their situation more difficult and left

the room. At 8 p.m., he returned and reported that the government policy statement would be revealed within five days.

Followed by Agents
After Mr. Dumin assured the Jews that they could return home safely, the sources said, they left and each was followed home by two KGB agents.

Since the confrontation, one of the participants has received his exit visa and permission to leave. Another has been told to complete the application procedure. When he told emigration authorities that he had been unable to obtain the necessary "character reference" from his employer, an official assured him: "Don't worry, you'll get it."

55 Swedes Protest
STOCKHOLM, Feb. 28 (Reuters).—Fifty-five prominent Swedes, among them two Nobel Prize winners and film director Ingmar Bergman, have sent an appeal to the Soviet government protesting what they call a new wave of persecution of Russian Jews.

Archbishop Ruben Jonsson, one of the signatories, said that the appeal had been sent to the Soviet Embassy.

The 55 described the present situation for Soviet Jews as "deeply unworthy of a state which claims to have a legally governed society."

Mississippi Hit Again By Tornadoes

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP).—Another series of twisters accompanied by heavy rain Friday skipped across the Mississippi lowlands where more than 100 persons were killed by last Sunday's tornadoes.

Meanwhile, Southern California was buffeted by winds up to hurricane force. Sections of major highways were closed, and power failures were reported in many areas.

Gusts of 80 miles an hour hit a wide area from Los Angeles north to Santa Barbara, south to San Bernardino County and east to Palm Springs.

Two persons were injured in Los Angeles by debris swept from a building under construction. Another woman was hurt when she was knocked down by the wind.

Three persons were injured by a twister in Jasper County, Miss., several homes were damaged and trees and power lines were knocked down. Other tornadoes struck near Meridian and Wiggins, Miss.

In Minnesota, heavy snowfalls blocked roads throughout the state Friday and hotels and motels were filled with stranded motorists. Highways out of Minneapolis and St. Paul were blocked by police.

Several communities suffered partial blackouts as the snow and high winds snapped power lines.

An Interview With Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir

(Continued from Page 1)
to make peace refuse to look at each other?

Borchgrave—What about a divorced couple? Don't they negotiate through lawyers?

Mrs. Meir—Who's talking about divorce? We're talking about marriage.

Borchgrave—Can I infer from what you say that when it comes to borders, you will only discuss this face-to-face in direct talks?

Mrs. Meir—I am saying this would be the best method. But if they at this stage want to negotiate through Dr. Jarring, we don't object. However, I cannot conceive how we can negotiate substantive problems without face-to-face meetings.

Borchgrave—You say no return to the 1967 borders. But would you be willing to consider the 1967 borders as a basis for negotiation?

Mrs. Meir—We want to sit down and discuss borders that are secure and recognized. The borders we had between 1949 and 1967, according to the armistice agreements, were not recognized as final borders, though we were quite content to go on living in them. The Arabs said there was no border. Now they say they want the borders they said we didn't have. So let's work out a definitive map.

Borchgrave—You say that your new borders will not be the 1967 borders, nor the present cease-fire lines. This means somewhere in between...

Mrs. Meir—Obviously... Borchgrave—But this conveys the impression that you have no room for changes in mind.

Mrs. Meir—When they see our map they will see whether they are minor or major. We could do what the Egyptians have done—draw a map and say this is it, take it or leave it. Many people would say this is an ultimatum. We haven't said that. We want to negotiate and a negotiation means give and take. In some cases border changes will be minor and in others there may be need for major changes.

Borchgrave—By declining to answer specific territorial questions, you create an impression that you have not agreed among yourselves on what the new map should be. Is that correct?

Mrs. Meir—Within 24 hours of border negotiations setting

under way, our suggestions for a new map will be on the table.

Borchgrave—Could you spell out what, for example, would meet your criterion of a secure and defensible border?

Mrs. Meir—Borders that are defensible if we are attacked again. Borders that will deter attacks.

Borchgrave—If you pull back to a line behind El Arish in the Sinai, Mr. Sadat told me, under his partial withdrawal proposal, he will undertake to restore the canal to navigation for all countries, including Israel, and guarantee freedom of navigation in the straits as well. Does this interest you?

Mrs. Meir—Free passage certainly interests us. But in their reply to Dr. Jarring they said "in accordance with the Constantinople Convention of 1888." Well, in the past, they've invoked this same convention to deny free passage for Israeli ships. There seems to be a contradiction here that is clearly a subject for negotiation.

Borchgrave—What about partial withdrawal of Israeli forces from the canal?

Mrs. Meir—Sadat's partial withdrawal proposal was made before he said he was prepared to enter into a peace agreement with us. One seems to have superseded the other. Now we are talking about a real peace agreement, no partial withdrawal. Egypt itself says so.

Borchgrave—Moshe Dayan said recently that he would prefer to keep Sharm el-Sheikh without peace than to have peace without Sharm. Your own Labor party platform, before the last elections, pledged a permanent Israeli presence at Sharm "linked to Elath by territorial continuity." Is this the position of the government today?

Mrs. Meir—The government has not drawn final lines on any map. This will be done as soon as border negotiations get under way.

Borchgrave—Would you consider restoring Sharm to Egyptian sovereignty if you could negotiate a lease on a base there?

Mrs. Meir—We will negotiate anything that the Egyptians put on the table. Any idea that they have we will consider.

Borchgrave—Is a Security Council-guaranteed international force at Sharm an acceptable alternative to a permanent Israeli presence?

Mrs. Meir—Nothing in our opinion is an alternative to secure and recognized borders. There is no substitute for that.

In 1957, it was unanimously agreed that a UN force should stay in Sharm until the situation became normal again. Well, surely there was nothing normal about the situation in 1957 when Nasser whisked and the UN force packed its bags.

Borchgrave—But that was not a Security Council guarantee where the Big Four each have a veto?

Mrs. Meir—After we've worked out a peace treaty and agreed on borders, then we will be prepared to discuss any additional guarantees that are offered. What they would be worth is a moot point. They proved worthless in the past.

Borchgrave—Cairo says you have rejected Dr. Jarring's latest suggestions for withdrawal from Sinai in return for recognition. Is that correct?

Mrs. Meir—We haven't rejected anything. The only thing we reject is the ultimatum issued to us, namely the conditions put to us by Cairo in return for a peace agreement and for which we are expected to sign on the dotted line. That is not a negotiation.

Borchgrave—Do you have any designs on Jordan's West Bank?

Mrs. Meir—We have no designs on anything. The notion that one bright morning in June, 1967, Israel decided she wanted more territory and went to war to get it is ridiculous.

Borchgrave—If you have no designs on the West Bank, why are you settling Jewish families in Hebron?

Mrs. Meir—I refuse to answer questions phrased that way... Borchgrave—Why, then, are you settling Jewish families in Hebron?

Mrs. Meir—Irrespective of whose jurisdiction Hebron will be in, why should any Jew agree that there's any place in the world where his presence is inadmissible. Let us assume that Hebron goes back to Jordan, aren't Jews allowed to live there the way 400,000 Arabs live in Israel? Hebron has a historical connection with the Jewish people. Until 1929, when they were attacked and massacred, Jews had lived there from time immemorial.

Borchgrave—The Arabs point to new Israeli settlements in

occupied territories as proof that you are expansionist and there to stay. Why are you settling land that does not belong to you?

Mrs. Meir—The Arabs say many things. They say, for instance, that Israel was taken away from them. What do you mean we took land away from the Arabs? Don't forget that Jordan took East Jerusalem by force in 1948. The Jews that were left alive in the Old City were driven out. We cannot agree to the principle that there mustn't be a Jew on Jordanian territory.

Borchgrave—Will you dismantle these settlements under a final peace treaty?

Mrs. Meir—You are assuming that no Jew can live on the other side of the border. I make no such assumption. And I am not prepared to say where the border with Jordan should be.

Borchgrave—Israel has stated it will never relinquish the Golan Heights. Does that apply to the Syrian city of Kuneitra and the Golan plain that you now occupy?

Mrs. Meir—I'm not going to draw a map for you. When we negotiate with Syria we will negotiate borders.

Borchgrave—You say you are not interested in territory, only in security. Assuming everything else has been settled, what areas to you feel should be permanently demilitarized?

Mrs. Meir—Whether we consent to demilitarized borders or not, this is something that must be negotiated. But Egypt demands of us that we withdraw from all of Sinai and the Gaza Strip and then, stride those old borders, they would be prepared to establish demilitarized zones in equal distances on both sides. Where would that leave us?

Borchgrave—Is it true that the Egyptians in their reply to Jarring have indicated they would be willing to give up the economic boycott against Israel as part of the final peace arrangements?

Mrs. Meir—There's no mention of that. It's conspicuous by its absence. But it must be made very clear in a peace agreement.

Borchgrave—What is your objection to the [Secretary of State William P. Rogers] plan?

Mrs. Meir—The Rogers plan draws a map and allows for pre-determined minor border

changes. We believe borders should be negotiated.

Borchgrave—Since you're worried about the reliability of any contract with an Arab country, why wouldn't Big Four guarantees, linked to the Security Council, be an effective way of ensuring your safety during the transition period to real peace?

Mrs. Meir—We do not ask to be in a privileged position. Every country has borders and is responsible for its own safety. We don't want anyone to watch over us and be responsible for our safety. We said this to Dr. Jarring. But after we've negotiated final peace, we'll look at any other suggestions for additional safeguards.

Borchgrave—If there is no real progress by March 7, and the cease-fire is not extended and the Egyptians resume shelling across the canal, do you feel you now have the capability to take out Egypt's missile defenses in the canal zone?

Mrs. Meir—We've convinced we have the capability of handling the situation as we have in the past. We don't want war. It solves nothing. We sincerely and honestly believe the Egyptians should feel the same way because it would get them nowhere. I must say it's a rather peculiar way to negotiate peace under a war deadline.

Borchgrave—Would your military reports be limited to the canal zone?

Mrs. Meir—I refuse to draw borders so I'm not about to disclose military contingency plans either.

Borchgrave—Is Egypt's recognition of Israel's territorial integrity and political independence (as mentioned by Sadat when I asked him what he would be willing to put in a peace treaty) sufficient, or are open borders and an exchange of ambassadors a sine qua non?

Mrs. Meir—The normal state of affairs is that when governments have reached a peace agreement, an exchange of diplomatic representatives takes place. But if everything is agreed and if Sadat then says "no normal diplomatic relations," I would be prepared to recommend to my government that we sign anyway.

Borchgrave—Sadat now says he thinks a reasonable solution to the Palestinian problem would be compensation coupled with a referendum in Gaza and

the West Bank to determine whether the Palestinian people want a separate state, either federated or confederated with Jordan, or remain an integral part of Jordan. The right to return to Israel has been dropped as an option. What is your objection to this solution?

Mrs. Meir—We say that whatever people live beyond the agreed borders can decide anything they want through any method they want. But we do not believe there is room for three states between the Mediterranean and the Iraqi border. Whether the second state calls itself Jordan or Palestine or Jordan-Palestine or Palestine-Jordan is none of our business. But a third state is not possible if there is to be peace in the area—especially a state that could carry the seeds of yet another war.

Borchgrave—But do you reject the idea of the sort of referendum I put to Sadat, and which he called a reasonable solution?

Mrs. Meir—A few days after you saw Sadat and after Tito had been through Cairo, there was a joint communique signed by the two Presidents, Palestinians to determine their future and supporting their "just struggle to restore their rights in the fatherland."

Borchgrave—This communique and what Sadat told me are not necessarily mutually exclusive.

Mrs. Meir—According to those who speak for the Palestinian people, Arafat, Habisah and company, Israel and "fatherland" are one and the same.

Borchgrave—Do you believe that any government in Amman could sign a peace treaty which included a clause ceding East Jerusalem to Israel?

Mrs. Meir—I cannot speak for Amman. I only know one thing. East Jerusalem came under Jordanian rule not by surrendering its inhabitants but by driving out every single Jew that was left alive, people who had lived there for generations.

Borchgrave—A member of the Knesset said in parliament this week that Israel gave Washington a written document shortly after the Arab-Jew agreement affirming your country's readiness to evacuate all occupied territories in return for a peace treaty. Is this correct?

Mrs. Meir—No. There is no such document.

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PARIS AMUSEMENTS
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JAYI 201350

Calif. Seizes 4 in Drive to End Sales of Banned Cancer Drug

By Everett R. Holles

IMPERIAL BEACH, Calif., Feb. 28 (NYT).—California food and drug agents moved last week to break up what they described as an "underground railroad" that has been transporting cancer victims into Mexico for treatment with a drug that is banned in the United States and Canada. Charges of criminal conspiracy and fraud were lodged against

Mrs. Mary C. Wheelchel, whose boarding house reportedly has been a haven for cancer patients from all parts of the United States on their way to Mexico for treatment with the so-called wonder drug.

Three other persons were arrested in San Francisco. Dr. Ernst T. Krebs Jr., a biochemist and head of the John Beard Memorial Foundation, who developed the drug, was charged with sale and distribution of a prohibited drug and with practicing medicine without a license. Conspiracy and fraud charges involving alleged drug sales were placed against his brother, Dr. Byron Krebs, a physician, and the biochemist's secretary, Miss Malvina Casassa.

The drug, named laetrile by the Krebses, is an extract of apricot pits rich in cyanide. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration prohibited its use in 1963, deeming it a nostrum of no demonstrated value. Since then, between 3,000 and 4,000 Americans are believed to have been treated with laetrile—many of them against the advice of their doctors back home—at cancer clinics in Tijuana and other Mexican border cities.

Drive to Mexico

Authorities said that a few hours before her arrest, as she has almost every weekday morning for six years, Mrs. Wheelchel loaded a group of her lodgers aboard a small bus and drove them eight miles across the border to receive laetrile injections at Dr. Ernesto Contreras's Good Samaritan Clinic outside Tijuana.

Also charged in the conspiracy with Mrs. Wheelchel, but immune from arrest by the United States because of his Mexican residence, was Dr. Contreras, a Harvard-trained doctor who has treated about 1,800 patients with laetrile since it was outlawed in the United States. Dr. Contreras was not available for comment when the arrests were made.

Grant Leake of the California Bureau of Food and Drugs described the arrest of Mrs. Wheelchel as "the start of a crackdown on the whole network of laetrile operations." Other arrests are being contemplated, he said, under a seven-year-old California law that holds laetrile to be "of no value in the therapy, treatment, alleviation or cure of cancer."

Deputy District Attorney James Lorenz said that a search of Mrs. Wheelchel's boarding house turned up a quantity of the contraband drug as well as stacks of literature extolling laetrile's curative powers.

The Mexican authorities are also looking into the operation of the cancer clinics.



CEREMONIAL MEETING—Generalissimo Franco shaking hands with Prince Don Carlos, designated by Gen. Franco as the next king of Spain, Saturday at the Escorial Monastery before attending the annual mass for Spain's last king, Alfonso XIII.

Firm Withdraws Pill After Suits

Best Anti-Malaria Drug Hard to Find in U.S.

By Lawrence K. Altman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (NYT).—The one million American civilians who travel annually to malaria-infected areas of the world are finding it difficult to buy the pills that can protect them against the sometimes lethal parasitic disease.

Nor can civilian doctors easily obtain the pills to treat hundreds

8 Die in Rioting In Colombia City

BOGOTA, Colombia, Feb. 28 (NYT).—Extra policemen and some troops were on duty at key points in Bogota today following rioting Friday night in Cali, Colombia's third largest city, in which eight persons were killed and about 50 injured.

President Misael Pastrana Borrero declared a state of siege—modified martial law—Friday night.

The riots in Cali followed a week of restlessness including invasions of farms by peasants, a teachers' strike and preparations for a 24-hour general strike called for next month. The riots grew out of differences between students and the administration of the University del Valle there.

of cases among servicemen who develop malaria after they return to this country from Southeast Asia, where the parasite abounds.

Malaria can kill in just a few hours after a victim first experiences symptoms. Thus, in the time it might take a doctor to locate a supply of the drug, his patient could die.

Winthrop Laboratories quietly removed the drug called Aralen from the civilian prescription market last summer. Winthrop has continued to supply the drug to military and other government agencies.

Act After Suits

Winthrop stopped supplying civilian pharmacists with Aralen apparently because some patients who had become blind or suffered visual loss as a complication of using very large doses—not for malaria but for diseases like rheumatoid arthritis—have sued the New York City drug company.

Trout declined to reply on the phone to a reporter's list of questions that he asked his secretary to record. His secretary later said that written replies would be prepared.

Voluntary Move

Winthrop's decision to withdraw Aralen was voluntary and not at the request of the Food and Drug Administration.

Aralen (chloroquine) is the medication that expert committees throughout the world have called "the drug of choice" against malaria. No other drug, health officials have said, is as effective.

Public Health Service officials said that they were deeply concerned about the unavailability of Aralen pills. The service had been advising such travelers to take the pills two weeks before, during and eight weeks after their visits to malaria-infested areas.

India Maoists' Threat

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28 (AP).—Maoist Naxalites have flooded Calcutta with posters bearing threats to head anybody found carrying a horse-race book.

The Naxalites say India is a poor country and "cannot afford the luxury of horse racing, which has ruined many families."

24 Hours of Walkouts

U.K. Unions Start Anti-Strike Bill Protest

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP).—Electricians stopped work at nationally circulated newspapers tonight, starting a day of walkouts and demonstrations across the country to protest the government's anti-strike bill.

The planned 24-hour protest drew the fire of less militant unions in Britain but was still expected to cripple car production, shipbuilding and other heavy industries tomorrow.

A spokesman for the Newspaper Publishers' Association said it was "extremely unlikely" that any of the national papers would be able to appear tomorrow. Publications in the provinces were not affected.

The day of strikes was called for tomorrow by the Amalgamated Engineering Workers' Union, the Boilermakers' Union and the National Union of Sheet Metal Workers. The Trades Union Congress, Britain's national labor federation, refused to back it on grounds that the stoppages will anger the public and boomerang against the unions.

Opinion Poll

An opinion poll published by the Sunday Times, meanwhile, showed a 6 percent decline since December in public backing for the government's attempt to bring unions under greater government control and outlaw wildcat strikes.

But the Opinion Research Center sampling showed that those in favor of the legislation still outnumbered those opposed 41 percent to 32, with 31 percent undecided.

The bill is now in final stages of approval in the House of Commons and is slated to reach the statute books before summer.

The opposition Labor party fought the measure bitterly in the Commons, although it is similar in many respects to legislation the Labor government backed in 1969. Laborites eventually dropped their bill because of union opposition.

The Tory act bans the closed shop, provides for cooling-off periods and secret strike ballots and makes collective bargaining contracts legally enforceable in the courts. It sets up heavy fines for infringement of its terms.

First of Two

Tomorrow's protest is the first of two called by militant leaders of the engineering union. The second—on March 18—is timed to coincide with a special Trades Union Congress assembly called to define the type of action the confederation will take against the terms of the industrial bill.

The engineering union is Britain's second largest, with 1.5 million members. It is part of the confederation of engineering and shipbuilding unions, which has a total membership of 3 million workers.

Jack Service, general secretary of the confederation, said the walkout called for tomorrow had angered a number of other unions because their members will lose wages as a result.

U.S. Money Called Needed To Save Rolls Jet Engine

LONDON, Feb. 28 (UPI).—British Defense Secretary Lord Carrington said today it will take a "considerable contribution" from the United States to save the Rolls-Royce RB-211 jet aircraft engine.

The engine is to be the power plant for the Lockheed Aircraft Corp's TriStar Airbus, but faces extinction because Rolls-Royce has gone bankrupt.

Talks are under way between British and American interests in an attempt to save the project. But, Lord Carrington said in a radio interview today, "There will have

operated telephone and telegraph services. Four percent separates the two sides, with the Post Office offering 9 percent raises against the union demand for 13 percent.

The government holds that any settlement over 10 percent will only worsen the country's inflation, now approaching an annual rate of increase of 10 percent.

to be a considerable contribution from the American side." The contribution, he said flatly, must be "a large sum of money." He added that "if very much hope that some deal can be achieved, it is obviously in the interests of ourselves, not the least because of the employment factor."

Limit for British

But, Lord Carrington said, "There is a limit toward which the British taxpayer can pay in, and it is equally obvious that Lockheed will have to pay something in."

"The British government cannot develop the engine at a loss."

Lord Carrington did not say how much money he had in mind as an American contribution.

Lord Carrington and Fred Corfield, Britain's minister of aviation supply, are scheduled to talk Tuesday in London with Lockheed chairman Daniel Haughton.

Mr. Haughton paid a quick visit to Britain earlier this month after news of the Rolls-Royce bankruptcy. He said at the time that he hoped to have a solution to the situation to put before Lockheed's Airbus customers by early March.

Rome Film Studio Destroyed by Fire

ROME, Feb. 28 (AP).—A workman tripped over a wire yesterday, apparently touching off a million-dollar fire that destroyed a Rome movie studio.

Firemen battled to prevent the blaze from spreading to eight other studios of the De Paolis film organization. Authorities blamed the fire on a short circuit caused by the workman's tripping on the wire.

The fire occurred minutes before filming was to start on a scene of Italian director Luciano Salce's movie, "He, She and Love," starring singer Gianni Morandi and Maria Grazia Buccella. The actors had not yet arrived. None of the technicians, in the expensively furnished studio was injured.

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Atypical General Of U.S. Near Laos

By Gloria Emerson

THE SANH, South Vietnam (NYT).—In the one-room trailer near here occupied by Brig. Gen. John G. Hill Jr., the man in charge of "protecting the people providing logistical support" for the South Vietnamese drive into Laos, there is only one small self-indulgence: a coffee pot on a burner. "It gets cold up here," the 44-year-old officer said. "In the mornings, over every little bonfire around here you see a coffee pot."



John Gillespie Hill Jr.

men, he has a narrow, sensitive face with bright, quizzical blue eyes and gray hair cut close to the scalp. He has a dry sense of humor and a sense of irony, two qualities not always associated with prominent American military men.

He looks older than he is—he was born in Plattsburgh, N.Y., on Aug. 9, 1926—possibly because of the strain he has been under in the last fortnight, but nothing in his voice or manner shows it. "The big problem is that everyone has been sitting in one place for many years, in a fixed position," Gen. Hill said. "And then all of a sudden you have to go to a mobile war."

'But Without Me'

When told that Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky had said in Saigon that the South Vietnamese might under certain conditions enter Laos again next year to cut the Ho Chi Minh Trail, Gen. Hill smiled slightly, shook his head and said: "But without me." He said it in German, recalling his two years in the European command, where he served in Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Stuttgart and Bukach.

Like many a general, John Gillespie Hill Jr. is a West Pointer (class of 1946) and the son of a general. He and his wife have three young sons. His father, who retired with the rank his son now holds, fought in World Wars I and II and in Korea and has come to Vietnam twice "as a tourist" to visit his son.

"We spent New Year's Eve together at Quang Tri and we were in bed by 9 p.m.," Gen. Hill said, referring to the site of his usual command just below the Demilitarized Zone, where he heads the First Brigade of the Fifth Infantry Division.

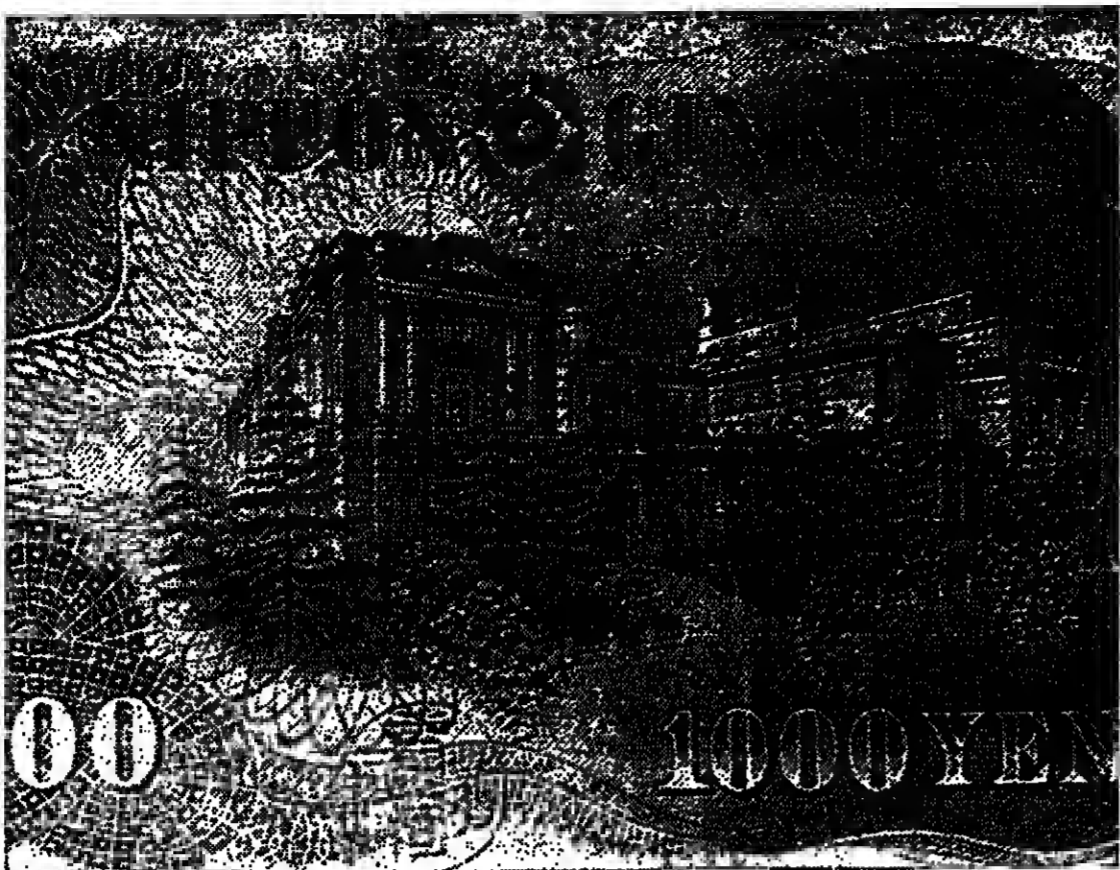
Speaking of his father with affection and esteem, he said, "He was a Kansas plow boy, and some of that is in me."

Others are not so sure, although Gen. Hill considers it a late night if he does not get to bed by 10 p.m. His career has included an assistant professorship of military science and tactics at Boston University in 1954; he also received his master's degree in political science there. He attended the Armed Forces Staff College in Norfolk, Va., in 1959, the National War College in Washington in 1963 and in the same year the Harvard Graduate School of Business for a course in advanced management.

Last year Gen. Hill showed his natural tendency toward analysis by having a young lieutenant, a business-school graduate, figure out the reasons for some of the breakdown rates in the repair shops for armored vehicles in the First Brigade. "We more than doubled the interval between breakdowns," the general related.

Gen. Hill, who was a senior adviser in the area around Saigon on his first tour here in 1964, was assigned to his present command last year. He learned to fly helicopters in 1969.

Although he is admired for being a general who is staying in the field, not flying back to more comfortable quarters every night, Gen. Hill thinks his setup at his jump command post is not bad at all. "Why, I have a place to sleep and a cup of coffee!" he said.



Associated Press

Japan Comes of Age—'Some Day' Is Now

Mr. Rosenthal is the managing editor of The New York Times. He was the newspaper's Tokyo correspondent from 1961 to 1963. He resided in Tokyo recently.

By A. M. Rosenthal

TOYO (NYT).—A little reluctantly, but "definitely," the Japanese are conceding that the future has become the present, that their country is a big boy now—with a big boy's achievements and, signing, a big boy's problems.

The Japanese always used to talk of "some day"—some day when we recover completely from the war, some day when we achieve a Western standard of economic progress, some day when we stand equal, some day when we are really confident of our abilities.

That some day, they used to say, we will certainly, yes of course, have to face up to major problems: How much money will we spend at home on social welfare, how much money will we spend abroad on economic aid, how will we conduct ourselves as the partner of the United States rather than the ward. And the big one—what will our international role be.

Some day is today. It is not simply a matter of statistics: Japan stands just behind the United States and the Soviet Union in gross national product. Japan produces more of this and much more of that than anybody. Japan's export contracts in October to December of last year showed a galloping 39 percent increase over the same period in 1969, and so on.

It is a matter of almost tangible fact. Tokyo bounces like a rubber ball. It is one huge construction site, pile drivers pounding in the morning and pounding all night long under the floodlights. From a window of a 35-story skyscraper—the Japanese seem to have buried their feared fear of skyscrapers tumbling down during earthquakes, but they read of the Los Angeles quake on Feb. 9 with a kind of horrified interest—one can see only a temple amid the tall buildings to bespeak the past. And that stands in the shadow of a large building the temple itself put up to bring in lots of revenue.

It is also a matter of availability—one of the differences in the taste of life in a country that is struggling along and in a country that has made it and made it big. Everything is available in Japan, and, if not everything is entirely electronic, almost everything at least runs on batteries.

It is a matter of quality—the celluloid doll is gone from the export list and here comes the computer.

It is a matter of respect for the mere existence of labor—carpenters will soon earn \$15 a day. It took a Japanese householder three months to persuade one to come and fix a couple of broken roof tiles.

Big Questions

Mostly, it is a matter of walking a little tall instead of in a carefully humble shuffle. The Japanese feel tall enough now to have decided the other day to send their emperor and empress to Europe in the fall—a sort of national present, nothing of great political moment. They are doing it because they want to do it and

think it would be nice for an elderly couple.

So now they are facing the big questions today instead of some day; they still do not have answers. But, at least, they think that they better hurry up and look for some. Not much planning is being done. But the nagging feeling that the time is here is one of the major Asian stories.

The Japanese have proved that they can compete quite nicely, thank you very much, without coolie wages. But will they do quite as well when they have to put a few trillion yen into rebuilding Tokyo still another time to allow it to become unchoked, a few trillion more into fighting national pollution, more into providing a Western social-welfare and medical system to match economic statistics that are on a Western scale, trillions more into an ancient road system, more and more and more into providing halfway adequate housing so that they can get all those electrical appliances out of one small room?

And they have to face the problem of their own protectionism, under whose hothouse shelter the economic bloom has been nurtured so lovingly. Just a couple of years ago, the Japanese used to talk only of other people's tariffs. Now it is not hard to find Japanese officials who agree that Japan itself must tear down its protectionist wall before anyone outside will feel overwhelmingly sorry for it when it runs up against someone else's wall.

Those big-boy problems are big enough, but there are bigger ones, and they all have to do with where Japan is going internationally.

Deep in Asia

Economically, Japan is everywhere in Asia. There seem to be more Honda motorcycles in Saigon than in Tokyo. Selko watches fight Omega watches in Hong Kong. Philippine farmers listen to Japanese transistor radios. And in Malaysia a Japanese auto is not a bad status symbol at all.

Close to a million Japanese tourists, pockets well stuffed, went abroad last year. And in the Los Angeles Hilton Hotel instructions are printed in English and Japanese. If the airlines of the world are having trouble, it is difficult to see it on a Japan Air Lines flight as crowded as a hit movie.

The Japanese might like to believe that politics need not follow the yen, but they cannot quite. Between Japanese business and Japanese government there is an intimacy and cooperation that would make a dozen senatorial investigative committees spring into immediate action in the United States. It simply creates astonishment here to suggest that it is improper for a high official of a commercial ministry to step out and at once take an important post in business.

Officials here know quite well then that with the expansion of

financial holdings abroad there will grow increasing Japanese interest in having throughout Asia governments that are stable and not inclined to sudden nationalization.

How to use enough influence to protect Japanese interests without bringing memories of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere to the question? "The image of the 'early Japanese'—of the period before World War II—is already growing up: the Japanese businessman in some Asian capitals who meets with other Japanese in his Japanese club at night, eats Japanese foods and talks in Japanese about the sloppy, inefficient "locals." No answer, but plenty of concern in Tokyo.

Japan's Role

One of those bigger questions is: Exactly what is Japan's role to be? The Japanese know that other Asian countries are not waiting around to be led by Japan politically. That is one parameter of Japan's foreign policy—it depends not just on what Japan wants but on what others will let it do.

Another parameter is the fact that any obvious Japanese move to plant the diplomatic flag too deep would bring shudders at home. The Japanese simply do not want to send observers on United Nations missions to Laos or have just a few peacekeeping soldiers stationed in the Gaza Strip or anything like that.

Foreign Ministry types say that the answer is to expand Japan's economic grants abroad—relatively selfless cooperation. The types at the commercial ministries are willing to talk about it but do not seem to want to do very much about it.

Unanswered questions, perhaps, but to one of the highest there is an answer given by history, an answer inconceivable before the war. Where do Japan's national interests and security lie? As far as the people who govern the country are concerned, and most of the governed as well, the answer is: With the West in general and the United States in particular.

The Japanese still have guilt feelings about China. And, still aside, they relish the idea that there is so much trade lying around to be picked up. But they see no long-range intimacy, only a long-range picture of some quarreling and some cooperation. And they quietly acknowledge that the Chinese-Soviet split has taken them out of the autocrator of too much pressure from giant neighbors and consequent total dependence on the United States.

Closer to U.S.

Emotionally, there is some wear-all-Asians-together feeling—some, not an enormous amount. Just as the United States thought more about Europe than

about neighboring Latin America because of common economic and political interests, so Japan thinks more about Western Europe and the United States than about the Philippines or India.

For several reasons, the Japanese are quite comfortable about the realization that their military security depends on the U.S. commitment. For one thing, they have a sense of confidence because they think it is in the United States' own interest. As they see it, the withdrawal of the Americans would lead to one of two things, both abhorrent to them: unprotected Japan open to Chinese invasion or a Japan militarily strong enough to protect itself.

The United States has given up some of its military real estate in Japan and is going to give up more, if the Japanese can decide what to do with it. The giant naval repair facilities at Yokosuka, for instance, will revert to Japan before the end of June. And the Japanese are tearing their hair trying to find the money to run it. (There will be a little edginess about one piece of property or another, and the issue is local a good deal of the time, but no great quarrel is involved.)

Fleet Is Key

The key to the military situation remains the U.S. Seventh Fleet, based in Japan. It patrols Japanese waters, carries the nuclear commitment, keeps Japan as safe as it can expect to be. If that were to be withdrawn, Japanese say, it would be a new suno match all around.

Japanese officials and Japanese journalists are in a relatively rare consensus: There is no danger of a revival of ideological Japanese militarism—the Samurai sword, banzai, emperor worship and massed rising-sun flags in threatening formation around parliament. They believe it will not happen because the people will not have it.

But a Japanese official put it this way: "Ideological militarism is not the only kind. The United States is not ideologically militaristic but it has the strongest military establishment in the world and is involved all over the world. Without the Seventh Fleet, these would be an irresistible demand for a Japanese Navy strong enough to protect the country. And that means planes and carriers for the Japanese Navy and maybe Polaris submarines and the need to protect the water routes a long way from home, and there you are."

Ten years ago this writer tried to push up Japanese national policy for a visitor: "They want to make money and be left alone. They still want to make money, and they are doing so. But they are in a big boy's world and they know that big boys have to answer the big questions."

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT).—It begins in the inner chamber of the Defense and State Departments, whose anonymous experts prepare position papers of all kinds. These, in turn, are sent to Henry A. Kissinger's office at the White House, where the best are sifted, trimmed or expanded by the bright young Ivy Leaguers who work for him. The President polishes the final draft and what emerges is a multi-chaptered product of mixed origin known as the President's annual report on foreign policy.

This year's version was barely digestible, owing to its size (180 pages, 65,000 words) and the flavor of its Germanic-style prose. But those who stayed with it long enough reaped unexpected rewards because the second of

Mr. Nixon's annual messages on the state of the world was one of the more revealing documents of his presidency—at once a précis of his policies and a portrait of the man himself. In his prefatory remarks, Mr. Nixon spoke of the report as the fulfillment of a constitutional obligation to Congress and the public alike. In two briefings preceding the release of the document on Thursday, Mr. Kissinger emphasized its value to diplomats. One suspected, on hearing all this, that the main hope of the men in the White House was that the report would leave no doubt in anyone's mind of the consistency, coherence and occasional brilliance of American foreign policy.

Doctrine's Ambiguity

However, the real value of the report (both to the public and, as he no doubt knew, to Mr. Nixon), was not that it conveyed a sense of symmetry in foreign policy but that it confirmed the ambiguity and inconsistency of foreign policy. In its recital of international dilemmas and paradoxes, the document reflected a man type-cast for 25 years as a hawk who was trying, however awkwardly, to strike a workable compromise between his residual cold war instincts and the demands of a changing and perplexing world.

Take, for instance, the essential ambiguity of the so-called Nixon Doctrine. As advertised in last year's report, the Nixon Doctrine consisted of a set of foreign policy principles whose strategic purpose was to persuade other nations to assume an increasingly larger share of the defense of freedom around the world and whose political purpose was to scale down American overseas ambitions to match its domestic capacities.

Many persons assumed, after reading last year's message, that the Nixon Doctrine provided a plausible and acceptable rationale for fairly rapid American disengagement from the theaters of the world to which 25 years of cold war experience had committed it. But, if this year's message is any guide, the practical application of that theory has turned out to be immensely difficult, not only because the President remains at heart a cold warrior, but also because the Soviet Union and other adversaries have yet to show any signs of "entirely themselves" about the virtues of détente.

To diminish voluntarily American influence in the Middle East, the President suggested, would be dangerous because retreat would unsettle the balance of power. To remove a division or two from Europe would be equally foolish and would leave the Warsaw Pact nations with the advantage, in part because the Soviet Union could move more quickly than the United States to reinforce its clients in an emergency.

But the notion that Mr. Nixon chose to emphasize in this year's report—that America could not disengage so quickly that it undermined both its own objectives and its allies—was given its most specific application in his lengthy discussion of the war in Indochina. "The way in which we end this conflict," he declared in a half-hour radio talk summarizing the larger message on Thursday, "is crucial to our efforts to build a lasting peace in coming decades. The right way out of Vietnam is crucial to our changing role in the world."

"We must strike a balance between doing too much and preventing self-reliance, and suddenly doing too little and undermining self-confidence. We intend to give our friends the time and the means to adjust materially and psychologically to a new form of American participation in the world."

It was a revealing passage, especially the phrase "we intend to give our friends the time and the means to adjust." The President seemed to be saying that the Nixon Doctrine could not succeed until the stated objectives of the Johnson Doctrine ("peace with honor") were successfully secured. The new world, in short, could not be ushered in until the architects of the old received their due.

As the President put it in his radio address: "We have learned in recent years of the dangers of over-involvement. The other danger—a grave risk we are equally determined to avoid—is under-involvement. After a long and unpopular war, there is a temptation to turn inward—to withdraw from the world, to back away from our commitments. That deceptively smooth road of the new isolationism is a steady pull toward war. Our foreign policy today steers a steady course between the past danger of over-involvement and the new temptation of under-involvement."

Bubble Becomes a Hero in Helicopter Battle, Rescue

By Jack Foiste

QUANG TRI, South Vietnam, Feb. 28.—"Honest, my name is Bubble—Bubble C. Reyes," the young helicopter crewman said. "I come from De Funik Springs."

If the name is unusual, and Pvt. Reyes's home town something less than the best-known place in Florida, it's not incongruous with the happening in which Bubble Reyes and eight other members of a 101st Airborne Division helicopter squadron were involved last week in Laos.

The Saigon communiqué mentioned the event only statistically: two choppers of the same unit were shot down, and all four crewmen were recovered, although two were wounded.

But all the deadliness of the American-supported South Vietnam invasion of lower Laos was demonstrated in the 30-minute rescue.

A flock of Silver Star medals for heroes and Distinguished Flying Crosses were being readied for enlisted man Bubble Reyes,

for two warrant officers, Gerald Green, of Challis, Idaho, and Michael Hager, of Sacramento, Calif., and for the unit commander, Maj. Jack Clark, of Elizabethton, Tenn.

Asked to describe the morning of disaster and heroism, Warrant Officer Green deferred to Capt. Gary Burt, of Wichita, Kan., who along with his copilot, Capt. Clyde McCommas, of Fayetteville, N.C., were two of the rescuers. The names of the other pair, who were wounded but are now recovering, have not been released.

"We were on a mission to recon the LZ (landing zone) about seven miles inside Laos where some ARVN troops were to be inserted later," Capt. Burt began. "There was a LOH (two-place observation helicopter), two Snakes (gunships) and a command and control ship with Maj. Clark and a crew of three."

The four-helicopter formation began to orbit the proposed landing site, and the LOH went low to draw enemy fire if "bad guys" were in the area and willing to take the bait.

"We saw the LOH get hit and go down," Capt. Burt said. "Me and McCommas were in the low Snake, and we began circling and firing to give the downed men some protection. Maj. Clark and his crew (including Bubble Reyes) then went in. They had to hover, because there was no place to set down. They lowered ropes for the downed men to grab and he pulled up."

The rescue was only half complete when Capt. Burt's gunship, with Warrant Officer Hager in the front seat as gunner, began taking anti-aircraft fire.

"We're going down," Capt. Burt radioed tersely. The crippled Snake crashed into the trees, but Capt. Burt and Warrant Officer Hager were unhurt.

Warrant Officer Green zoomed his blue-black gunship down and laid in a curtain of rocket and gun fire to protect the two men.

"I put my bird down, right on top of the wreckage, and Burt and Hager scrambled onto my exterior rocket pods," Warrant Officer Green said, taking up the

story. A gunship has room only for pilot and copilot-gunner, so the two hitchhikers had to grab on outside the fuselage. The ship lifted off with the two rescued hanging on like stuntmen in the movies.

"We had to fly over to help out Maj. Clark, who was still trying to hoist up the second wounded man. I knew I was making Burt and Hager sitting ducks for the enemy. But you just can't leave when there are still people in trouble."

The last bit of drama saw Bubble Reyes sliding down the rope 100 feet to the ground, for it was now apparent that the man on the ground, bleeding from wounds, was too weak to be himself to the rope sling.

"For what seemed an eternity, the struggle to pull in both the wounded man and Bubble went on," Capt. Burt related. "When they were halfway up, Maj. Clark put his ship into a climb, and Mr. Green followed," he said. The two craft landed at Khe Sanh, about ten miles from the rescue scene.

Los Angeles Times

India to Choose 518 From List of 2,700 Candidates in National Elections

By Dilip Mukerjee

NEW DELHI (WP).—India's electorate of 275 million persons will have a hard time choosing among a bewildering number and variety of candidates seeking its votes in a national election to be held during the first ten days of March.

There are more than 2,700 of them running for 518 seats in the Lok Sabha (lower house of parliament).

This surfeit of candidates—an average of 5.3 for each seat—highlights growing fragmentation in India's political life. Following a split in mid-1969, there are now two Congress parties. The larger one is headed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Also in the field are seven other national parties, including two Communist, two Socialist and two rightist groups. There is also a

host of regional parties and hundreds of unattached independents in the fray.

Candidates Flourish

As parties split and new ones come up, the number of candidates grows from election to election. In 1957, they averaged only three for each seat, going up to four in 1962 and 4.3 in 1967. But this is part of the price India must pay for the growing involvement of its millions in the democratic process.

They tend to cluster together in this initial stage in small segments held together by ties of caste, language or religion, while the few modern nationwide parties try to cut through these narrow divisions to articulate broad economic and political aims.

There are two special reasons this time for the big split in the number of candidates. In the pre-

vious four elections since independence, the victory of the undivided Congress party was never in doubt, but the outcome is now uncertain because of its split. This has tempted parties as well as individuals to try their luck in this situation of flux.

Secondly, India had always held elections for federal parliament and state assemblies at the same time. But Mrs. Gandhi has opted deliberately for an early national election. She had obviously hoped that this would help to separate local from national issues, to her advantage.

But this has not happened, largely because some regional parties are treating the national poll as a trial run for local ones to be held in many states early in 1972. Some others are hoping to gain added leverage to advance causes they represent, for instance, a group in Telengana in Andhra Pradesh is demanding a separate state.



Prime Minister Indira Gandhi

Inevitably, national issues are getting somewhat blurred in some parts of the country as a result of this infighting at the local level. But Mrs. Gandhi is doing everything she can to turn the exercise into a straight choice between herself and a four-party combine organized by the other Congress faction in a bid to block her return to power. It does seem that many voters have been persuaded by the rhetoric of these two principal contenders to see the coming election in this light.

In her campaigning, Mrs. Gandhi is cautiously muting her radicalism because the four-party combine is trying to portray her as a friend of the Communists and unquiescently subservient to the Soviet Union. This charge derives from the fact that the pro-Moscow Communist party of India gave her government virtually unqualified support in parliament after

the Congress split reduced it to a minority. In state elections in Kerala last September, Mrs. Gandhi cooperated with them to thwart the militant and powerful pro-Chinese Marxist Communists. This cooperation has carried over into a limited adjustment of seats between her party and the Communist in four of India's 18 states.

In a bid to buttress its appeal to conservative elements in rural India, the four-party combine charges that Mrs. Gandhi will erode the right to property guaranteed by the constitution. This particular argument stems from a controversial Supreme Court judgment holding that fundamental rights, including the right to property, cannot be amended by parliament.

Almost all the princes have thrown their full weight behind the combine, to the grave disadvantage of Mrs. Gandhi's party in states

like Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan in the north and Gujarat in the west.

The combine is also fielding or supporting some industrial tycoons, including two from the large business houses of Tata and Birla.

Combine Can't Win

The pooling of votes by the four parties could be very uncomfortable for Mrs. Gandhi in the 49 constituencies for which they have picked unity candidates.

Many pollsters credit Mrs. Gandhi's party with 270 or more seats, or a clear majority. There is an element of wishful thinking in these calculations, but there is no doubt that the four-party combine cannot win a majority. If neither side does, Mrs. Gandhi is far more likely to be able to form a government with the support of her regional allies. In sum, she will most probably remain India's prime minister.

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Portuguese Guinea: A Report on a Ghostly Hit-and-Run War

By Jim Hoagland

BISSAU. Portuguese Guinea (WFP).—A few weeks ago, 60 African guerrillas ambushed a patrol of 40 Portuguese soldiers only five miles from a fortified enclave. Bazooka and grenade shrapnel wounded ten of the Portuguese, who killed four guerrillas before the attackers faded into the surrounding forests. Since then, the 145 white soldiers garrisoned in that lonely spot have not located a trace of the guerrillas. They may have slipped to sanctuary across the Senegal border. Or they may still be in the forest, watching the Portuguese hunt them. In the ghostly, hit-and-run war being waged for Portuguese Guinea, it is hard to be sure of anything. "I don't mind fighting them," said one soldier. "What gets on my nerves is the waiting and uncertainty."

Further north, bearded young marines cruise inflated rubber rafts along the Cacheu River in monotonous six-hour shifts. They point their machine guns down the twisting, muddy creeks that flow into the river, veiled by thick swamp vegetation. Occasionally, they fire a burst as a bird wings by.

Action at Night

"We don't see guerrillas in the day," says a Portuguese officer on one raucous night. "But at night we know they slip canoes through, loaded with men and weapons." The air war also strikes an inconclusive and perhaps familiar note as white men in helicopters circle forests and plains hunting black or brown men carrying rifles. In African trouble spots like Portuguese Guinea or Chad, however, counter-insurgency is only a faint echo of what it is in Vietnam.

Here, a helicopter pilot glimpses a fisherman's boat moving upriver toward the capital of Bissau and swings down toward it. The lone African fisherman stands, waving frantically, betting his life that the signal will be taken as one of loyalty. It is, and the helicopter churns away.

In mid-morning, an aging C-47 airplane lumbers off the runway of Bissau's airport and wheels southeast toward a sparsely populated stretch of scrubland and jungle the Portuguese evacuated last year.

That flight and another aerial mission—along the Senegalese border to the north—take photos that the artillery commanders and fighter pilots in selecting the clumps of thick woods and brush they bombard daily in a long-distance search for the elusive enemy.

Rebels Reply

At night, the guerrillas reply. They dart into Portuguese Guinea from Senegal or Guinea (Congo), carrying heavy Soviet-made 122-mm artillery. They hurl three-foot-long shells at Portuguese camps and then hurry back. Often, Portuguese artillery shells follow the guerrillas across the borders, although Portugal officially denies this.

This, for the moment, is the nature of Africa's hottest guerrilla war, with 7,000 tough nationalists trying to drive 30,000 Portuguese soldiers out of this tiny territory that thrusts thornlike into the side of Africa's western bulge. The guerrillas, led by a brilliant Portuguese-educated agronomist named Amilcar Cabral and generously supplied by the Soviet bloc, have made some spectacular advances, but the Portuguese have dug in with a grim determination out of proportion to Guinea's economic and strategic value.

Last year, the Portuguese decided to pave a dirt road leading into the important town of Teixeira Pinto, where guerrillas had planted mines with ease and effectiveness.

Four months after they began, the Portuguese had paved the 25 miles. Ambushes and mines killed ten Portuguese soldiers and 70 civilian workers, according to Portuguese figures, but they were willing to pay the cost for the 25 miles.

The government is slowly inching an asphalt road along the strategic east-west "spine" of the country in an effort to connect the peanut- and rice-growing areas with the ports of the west, and to restore commercial activity disrupted by the war. But even now, the 25-mile paved road into Teixeira Pinto, which is located in a northwest corridor of villages where pacification has been most successful, does not seem secure. The Portuguese travel much of the road only in armed convoys.

Control Shifts

The road reflects the character of the war for Guinea perhaps more accurately than the maps each side devises showing the territory and population it allegedly controls. Control is a shifting, deceptive quest here.

"The guerrillas are every place we aren't," says a former Portuguese officer who recently finished a stint in Guinea. "We can go anywhere in the country we want to, almost, if we use enough force. When we leave, the guerrillas come back."

An aide to Gen. Antonio de Spínola, the Portuguese commander, estimates that less than 10 percent of the country's 600,000 to 700,000 population lives under this kind of double control, while 25 percent live on Portuguese-controlled territory. But these assertions are considered optimistic by outside analysts, and strongly denied by the national-



A unit of the 30,000 troops—mostly Africans—that Portugal keeps in Guinea.

ists, who claim to hold two-thirds of the country and its people. To an outsider viewing it from the Portuguese side, the war seems much more of a tortured military stalemate than either side will admit while they continue to struggle for international sympathy and help.

If guerrilla claims that the Portuguese do little more than cover inside the capital city of Bissau and a few besieged enclaves in the countryside seem exaggerated, so do Lisbon's contentions that the Guinea uprising is a small, fading terrorist campaign with no popular support.

Stronger in North

In a week of traveling with the Portuguese Army, I visited six Portuguese military camps and five loyalist African villages where small numbers of Portuguese troops and African units are stationed.

The visits were concentrated in the north and northwest, where the Portuguese hold is thought to be strongest. But there were trips to Sumbundo, a small village only two miles from the Senegalese border; to Bafata, Guinea's second largest town and located in the middle of the territory; and to Tite, a village south of Bissau across the Geba River.

The Portuguese appeared to be strongly implanted in most places visited. They send out daily patrols on small-scale search and destroy missions. Base commanders, who seemed to speak frankly, said the ambushing of patrols, the frequent but ineffective mortaring of the bases and planting of mines provided virtually their only contact with the enemy, who rarely makes direct attacks on the camps.

In arranging these trips, the Portuguese tacitly paid tribute to the guerrillas' ability to strike virtually any place in Guinea. Light aircraft or helicopters were dispatched from Bissau to carry me and an escorting Portuguese officer distances of ten miles or less, apparently to avoid risking movement along usable dirt roads linking Portuguese positions. Asked about this, the escort smiled politely and changed the subject.

No trips were permitted to the far south and east, in areas along the border with Guinea (Congo) where guerrilla activity is reported to be heaviest. The Portuguese do have strong defensive positions in towns like Cacine and Gullege in those areas. How strong these positions are is in dispute.

Helping the Portuguese at the moment is the Harmattan, the warm, sand-laden wind that begins blowing south from the Sahara in late December.

The fringes of the Harmattan passes across and desiccates Guinea's grass plains in the east, and pushes away the thick, humid clouds that blanket the country for much of the year. It becomes easier for the Portuguese to move supplies and men between their posts in the interior. Traditionally, they regain territory during this period.

A Poor Nation

Portuguese Guinea is one of the poorest in the world. The Atlantic Ocean shores its coastline, and deep rivers and large tracts of swamp break up much of the interior.

Portugal began occupying its 14,000 square miles in the 17th century, and developed Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands, 250 miles west across the Atlantic, into important slave trading points. When that trade finally died down, so did interest in Guinea.

Most Guineans live from rice and other crops they grow on small farms, and rarely see any cash. Before the war, there were only a handful of primary schools here, one regular high school, and perhaps 5,000 Guineans who could read and write.

One of these was Amilcar Cabral, trained in Lisbon as an agricultural engineer. His work took him to every part of the tiny country. Recognizing in 1959 that Portugal, unlike Britain and France, would not withdraw from its African territories, Mr. Cabral went underground and formed the PAIGC (African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde), headquartered in Conakry.

Four years later, PAIGC launched its war against the Portuguese, who had only 400 white troops in the country plus 400 African soldiers, according to Portuguese officers.

Those officers now admit that their position by 1968 had become shaky. Their small outposts were vulnerable to guerrilla attack, and local populations were reluctant to help them. "Our military effort was as good as the intelligence we could

buy from the people, and that wasn't so good," recalls an officer who served in Guinea then. The course of the war since the 1968 arrival of Gen. Spínola, an energetic commander with influence in Lisbon, is hotly disputed, with each side claiming to have the other on its knees.

Lisbon poured more men (now 30,000) and money in, and Gen. Spínola switched tactics. He pulled troops out of the small scattered camps and concentrated them in larger units, around which African populations were encouraged, or forced, to resettle. Search and destroy missions were stepped up to keep the settlement areas clear of guerrillas.

The abandoned areas, which

the Portuguese assert are almost entirely unpopulated, are declared "intervention zones" and subject to frequent bombardments. If reconnaissance indicates guerrillas massing in these areas, paratroop drops are made.

The Portuguese assert that 44 percent of the country's territory is now "uninhabited." This could represent a euphemistic concession that PAIGC operates fairly freely in about half of Portuguese Guinea. But the Portuguese argue that their air strikes and the lack of population make the territory worthless.

PAIGC claims that their military pressure has made the

Portuguese close down such camps as Béli and Ganture in the south. These claims infuriate the Portuguese.

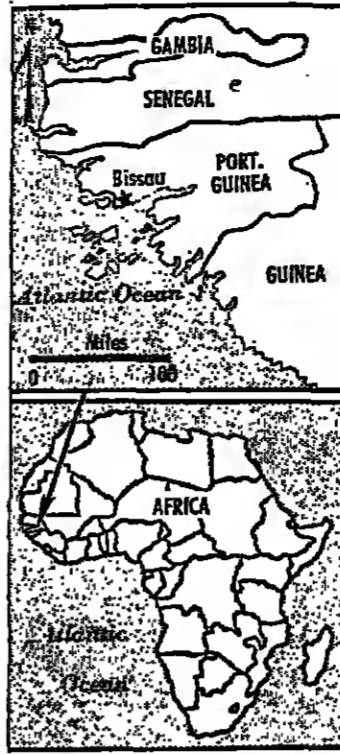
"We close them because it cost too much to get a bottle of beer down there from Bissau," said a major on Gen. Spínola's staff. "There are other bases we would have closed because there was no population, but we won't close any more now because of the propaganda PAIGC makes about them."

This strangely petulant attitude offers some insight into the Portuguese refusal to yield a territory that seems so valueless.

"It is a matter of principle," say several career officers, who make it clear that they do not want to appear to have lost militarily in Guinea. The professional soldiers also have their own African domino theory, which says that giving up here will eventually cost Portugal the more lucrative territories of Angola and Mozambique, also plagued by guerrillas.

Officially, however, the reason for staying is much more altruistic. Portugal, the visitor is told at briefings, is fighting here to protect the African population from "terrorists." To fulfill its "civilizing" mission in that part of its territory which happens to lie in Africa. And to protect the West from an obvious Communist plot to take over the "strategic" Cape Verde Islands, out in the South Atlantic, by taking Guinea first.

Mr. Cabral says PAIGC is prepared for a long struggle of attrition that will eventually



force the Portuguese out. According to Portuguese military communiqués, about 100 white soldiers were killed last year, mostly by mines, and nearly 900 guerrillas died. PAIGC claims it is killing nearly 1,000 Portuguese Army soldiers each year.

Despite the struggle's intense ideological overtones, the key to the war may lie in the deep local tribal loyalties and antagonisms, which the Portuguese hope will run in their favor. Their basic strategy is to hold the loyalty of the Fula tribe, a Moslem group that has developed a symbiotic relationship with the Portuguese, and to try to persuade or intimidate the country's largest tribe, the Balantes, not to back PAIGC.

Some Portuguese soldiers refer to the Fulas as "our right arm" in the war. Along with other Moslem ethnic groups, they total 35 to 40 percent of the population. The Moslems have strong social structures that center around antocratic chiefs and priests, whom the Portuguese have cultivated. Fulas also form the most important segment of the country's African traders and small merchants.

Mr. Cabral admits that it has been almost impossible for PAIGC to make headway in what he calls the "semi-feudal" Fula society. The Portuguese tell the Fulas that PAIGC is a Marxist group that wants to take away their land. For other non-Moslem tribes, the Portuguese stress the Cape Verde origins of many PAIGC leaders, in an apparent effort to rally support against "foreign" African domination. Many Cape Verdeans are of mixed white and black ancestry.

The society of the country's 250,000 Balantes is less structured, and the Balantes have long-standing grievances against the Portuguese-favored Fulas. The Balantes have provided PAIGC

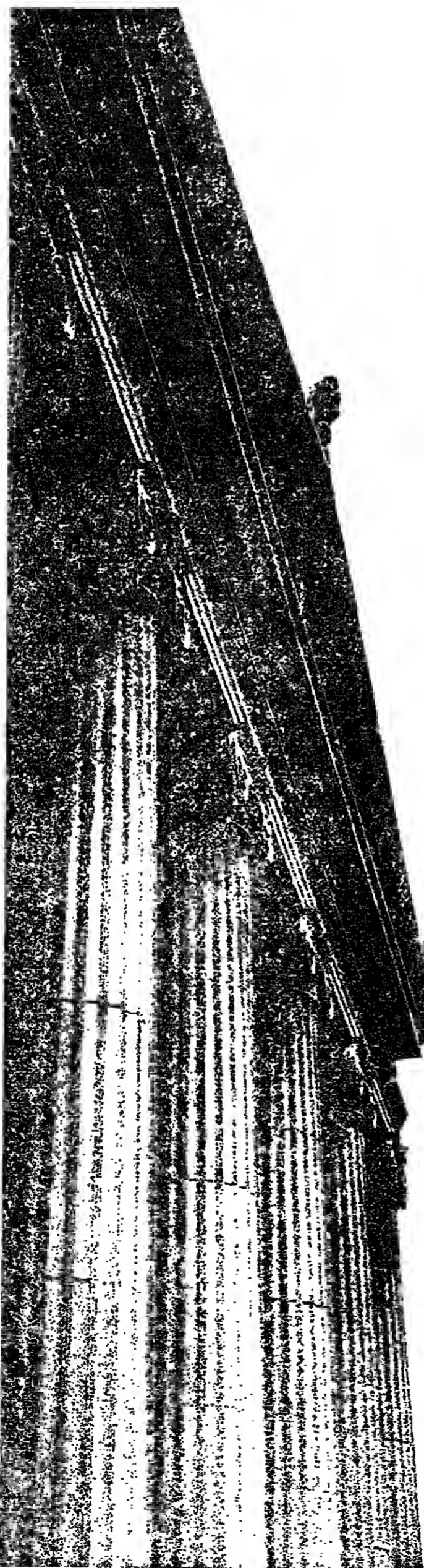
with most of its guerrilla fighters, and much of the logistical support the insurgency needs.

Now the Portuguese are concentrating their carrot-and-stick resettlement efforts on the Balantes. Those who resettle around Portuguese bases get new houses, schools and health clinics. Those who prefer to take their chances outside Portuguese control become part of the "intervention zones" and targets for bombs and artillery shells. These tactics appear to be working much better than anything else the Portuguese have tried, at least at the moment.

The most daring gamble of the Portuguese is the extensive arming of Balante villages and other African settlements. Gen. Spínola claims to have armed about 15,000 Africans, a number that his aides say is nearly equal to the outside Portuguese control become part of the "intervention zones" and targets for bombs and artillery shells. These tactics appear to be working much better than anything else the Portuguese have tried, at least at the moment.

The nationalists call Africans who fight for the Portuguese "mercenaries" and accused Gen. Spínola of trying to stir up tribal warfare to retard the guerrilla effort. Whatever the reasons, there seems to be a new sense of optimism about Guinea on the Portuguese side.

"We may not be winning what is essentially an unwinnable war," said an ex-officer in Guinea who follows the events closely. "But we have stopped losing it."



CONILL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES INCLUDING CONTINENTAL BANK

Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition

	DEC. 31, 1970	DEC. 31, 1969 <small>(Without Independent Audit)</small>
BOARD OF DIRECTORS		
ROGER E. ANDERSON <i>Executive Vice President</i>		
JAMES F. BERÉ <i>President, Borg-Warner Corporation</i>		
PHILIP D. BLOCK, JR. <i>Chairman, Inland Steel Company</i>		
GEORGE R. CAIN <i>Chairman of the Board, Abbott Laboratories</i>		
JAMES W. COOK <i>Formerly Chairman of the Board, Illinois Bell Telephone Company</i>		
GOROON R. COREY <i>Chairman of the Finance Committee, Commonwealth Edison Company</i>		
STEWART S. CORT <i>Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Bethlehem Steel Corporation</i>		
LESTER CROWN <i>President and Chief Executive Officer, Material Service Corporation</i>		
TILDEN CUMMINGS <i>President</i>		
DONALD M. GRAHAM <i>Chairman of the Board of Directors</i>		
WILLIAM A. HEWITT <i>Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Deere & Company</i>		
WILLIAM B. JOHNSON <i>Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer, Illinois Central Industries, Inc.</i>		
GEORGE E. KECK <i>Director, UAL, Inc.</i>		
ROBERT L. MILLIGAN <i>Chairman, Union 76 Division, Union Oil Company of California</i>		
GRAHAM J. MORGAN <i>President and Chief Executive Officer, United States Gypsum Company</i>		
JOHN H. PERKINS <i>Executive Vice President</i>		
KEITH R. POTTER <i>Vice President, Finance, International Harvester Company</i>		
WILLIAM J. QUINN <i>Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company</i>		
ROBERT W. RENEKER <i>President and Chief Executive Officer, Swift & Company</i>		
ARTHUR M. WOOD <i>President, Sears, Roebuck and Co.</i>		
JOSEPH S. WRIGHT <i>Chairman of the Board, President, and Chief Executive Officer, Zenith Radio Corporation</i>		
EXECUTIVE OFFICERS		
DONALD M. GRAHAM <i>Chairman of the Board of Directors</i>		
TILDEN CUMMINGS <i>President</i>		
ROGER E. ANDERSON <i>Executive Vice President</i>		
JOHN H. PERKINS <i>Executive Vice President</i>		
ASSETS		
Cash and Due From Banks	\$1,804,859,000	\$1,294,647,000
Securities:		
United States Treasury Securities	\$ 572,945,000	\$ 423,376,000
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	765,664,000	763,528,000
Other Securities	162,063,000	60,431,000
Trading Account Securities	413,528,000	125,318,000
Total Securities	\$1,934,200,000	\$1,372,653,000
Federal Funds Sold and Securities Purchased under Agreements to Resell	\$ 8,800,000	\$ 10,751,000
Loans and Discounts	4,433,724,000	4,492,478,000
Premises and Equipment	32,772,000	25,907,000
Customers' Liability on Acceptances	202,746,000	128,095,000
Other Assets	446,449,000	469,040,000
Total Assets	\$8,863,550,000	\$7,793,571,000
LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Deposits:		
Head Office—Demand	\$2,996,626,000	\$2,883,029,000
Savings	847,601,000	763,943,000
Other Time	1,135,948,000	533,539,000
Overseas Branches & Subsidiaries	2,173,969,000	2,123,747,000
Total Deposits	\$7,154,144,000	\$6,304,258,000
Federal Funds Purchased and Securities Sold under Agreements to Repurchase	\$ 484,807,000	\$ 152,594,000
Other Liabilities For Borrowed Money	216,382,000	459,292,000
Acceptances Outstanding	204,159,000	128,156,000
Other Liabilities	139,138,000	113,082,000
Total Liabilities	\$8,198,630,000	\$7,157,382,000
Reserves on Loans	\$ 123,782,000	\$ 123,788,000
Shareholders' Equity:		
Preferred Stock—Without Par Value:		
1,000,000 Shares Authorized but Unissued Both Years	\$ —	\$ —
Common Stock—\$10 Par Value:		
Authorized: 20,000,000 Shares Both Years		
Issued and Outstanding:		
1970—17,009,390 shares		
1969—16,988,795 shares	170,094,000	169,688,000
Capital Surplus	315,445,000	276,484,000
Retained Earnings	55,599,000	66,029,000
Total Shareholders' Equity	\$ 541,138,000	\$ 512,401,000
Total Liabilities, Reserves and Shareholders' Equity	\$8,863,550,000	\$7,793,571,000

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DPK 100150

Japanese Textile Offer

Japanese textile producers have agreed to limit their export sales to the United States voluntarily in an effort to head off far more restrictive compulsory quotas. The Japanese firms have apparently decided to hold the growth of their sales in the United States to 5 percent per year for the next two years, with no restrictions placed on particular groups of products or specific items.

In itself, there is nothing new in the Japanese proposal: it is actually less restrictive than proposals that Japanese government negotiators have made in their recent discussions with American officials, but what is important—important enough to break the logjam in the long Japanese-American dispute and possibly to clear the way for more liberal American trade legislation—is that the Japanese industrialists have made their unilateral offer in response to a suggestion of chairman Wilbur D. Mills of the House Ways and Means Committee, who indicated that such a move by the Japanese could solve the issue. It is also significant that Japanese producers—who had angrily threatened to fight any deal negotiated by their own government—have now agreed to impose voluntary restraints upon themselves.

The Japanese offer is not likely to satisfy the American textile industry, which will continue to press President Nixon to exact more favorable terms. However, the President can now properly say that chairman

Mills has taken the initiative, and it is Congress that has the constitutional authority for writing new trade legislation. Mr. Nixon can also say that he has lived up to his commitment to induce the Japanese to limit their textile shipments to this country.

The protectionists of the American textile industry have created the illusion that the United States is being inundated by shipments from abroad. In point of fact, the value of textile imports constitutes only about 8 percent of United States consumption, and Japanese textiles make up only about one-quarter of the textile import total. Japan itself is likely to be a diminishing force—even in its home market—as low-cost producers in other, undeveloped Asian nations expand textile output.

The Japanese proposal to restrict textile exports presents an opportunity for both Congress and the administration to resume the movement toward liberal trade policies, which have served this country and others so well during recent decades. President Nixon has already made clear in last week's State of the World address that this is the direction in which he wants to go. A determined effort by the Japanese and by European nations to move with the United States can reverse the ominous world trend toward protectionism, and clear the way for a renewed drive to expand world trade.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Eastern Thaw on Berlin

Is East Germany ready at last to grant the concessions that could bring a Berlin settlement within reach? It is too early for this conclusion, but Premier Willi Stoph's letter to Mayor Klaus Schuetz of West Berlin does represent a positive advance—the first in many years—by the East German Communist regime.

Mr. Stoph's proposal to negotiate with Mr. Schuetz over long-delayed visits to East Germany by West Berliners and his corollary offer of an interim arrangement for such visits during the Easter period have both political and humanitarian importance. Of greater significance for an overall Berlin solution is his implied but unmistakable acknowledgement of the priority of the Big Four negotiations concerning the divided city.

The East German premier now concedes in effect that implementation of any permanent agreement with West Berlin on visits would have to await the settlement of

other West Berlin issues by the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union.

It may also be significant that the Stoph letter made no mention of East Germany's perennial demand: that West Berlin sever all political links with West Germany. An additional favorable sign on this crucially important matter is the reopening of trade talks between the Soviet Union and West Germany in which Moscow has agreed at least tacitly to Bonn's inclusion of West Berlin's trade in the projected new agreement.

None of this means that an agreement to insure West Berlin's future in freedom and its vital links with West Germany is around the corner; but the indications from both Russia and East Germany are the most favorable for more than a decade. Mayor Schuetz has made exactly the right response to Mr. Stoph, offering immediate talks on interim arrangements for visits while awaiting Big Four sanction for wider negotiations.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Nixon's Foreign Policy

Those who feared or hoped that America was going "isolationist" will find much in President Nixon's State of the World message which will make them think again. The hopes will be shattered and the fears disarmed.

A year ago, there was much talk of a new Nixon low-profile foreign policy. The language still sticks to this line, making it clear that America will avoid any over-enthusiastic tendency toward crusading interventionism. But this emphatically does not mean that America intends to disengage. The intention is to emulate the precept of Teddy Roosevelt: Speak softly and carry a big stick. The policy could well turn out to be as hard as that of Dulles. Only the language will be softer.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

The (Nixon) speech contained many unequivocal warnings and gestures toward the opposite side with an additional portion of peaceful declarations.

—From Zycie Warszawy (Warsaw).

Arms Sales to South Africa

It is not too late, even now, for Mr. Heath to avoid a confrontation with the Commonwealth over arms sales to South Africa: All he has to do is to go no further than to fulfill the so-called "legal obligations" under the Simonstown agreement. This would satisfy South Africa's minimal requirements as well as fulfill the spirit of the Conservatives' election pledges on this issue. If he limited the government to this undertaking it is possible that the independent African states may be persuaded not to take drastic reprisals, because they genuinely value their Commonwealth links.

From their initial reactions, it is clear that, although very angry, they are not rushing to take up immoderate positions. Their caution ought now to be matched by

the prime minister's. And if he will not listen to the Africans, he may show more willingness to listen to his own backbenchers, at least 50 of whom have urged him to go no further.

Mr. Heath might also consider using the good will he has already earned in Pretoria to ask Mr. Vorster to withdraw the South African security forces at present operating in Rhodesia. They are openly helping an illegal regime and making it harder for the British government to reach a Rhodesian settlement in consonance with the five principles originally formulated by Sir Alec Douglas-Home himself.

—From the Observer (London).

Pakistan's Troubles

Pakistan is pitching toward political chaos at a truly frightening speed; and bad luck compounds bad judgment. On one hand there is renewed confrontation with India over the Kashmiri hijacking which provokes war nerves, bellicose rhetoric, and crippled air communications between the two wings of the nation.

On the other hand there are bubbles of residue of flood and election, a feud between East and West, and another between Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and Mr. Bhutto. It is a mixture of all these elements which threatens disaster.

—From the Guardian (London).

India's Troubles

Democracy in India struggles manfully—perhaps one should say womanfully—through a welter of pre-electoral racketeering and violence. Across the sour frontier in Pakistan, hopes for a return to democracy after 12 years of military rule fade before fears of a breakup of the country into two or more unstable pieces.

The surprising thing, by normal standards, is that India, despite everything, may still be able to avoid treading the same road.

—From the Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 1, 1896

PARIS—The jingo Senators who failed in an attempt to involve the United States in war with Britain now seem determined to get up a war with Spain, for that is what the resolution adopted yesterday would inevitably lead to if carried out by the President. It is understood that the resolutions were greeted with "thunders of applause" from the galleries. If Spain refuses to accept Cuban independence, then the United States will have to back down, or aid the rebels, which will mean war.

Fifty Years Ago

March 1, 1921

HELSINGFORS—Confirmation of reports of serious insurrections of Russian workmen in Petrograd and Cronstadt, growing out of discontent with the Bolshevik regime and especially present conditions of unemployment and food scarcity, has been definitely established here, from various sources. Some reports here state that the troops are strongly in sympathy with the workers and that the government regards the situation as extremely grave.



The Enduring Illusions

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Deep down underneath all the surface arguments about what we are doing in Indochina, something in the American spirit keeps the nation from facing the facts in that tragic peninsula.

The truth is too unsettling to our romantic view of ourselves and our history. To set a date certain for withdrawing all the way would not, in my view, threaten our honor, or our security, or the strategic balance in the world—though this is clearly in dispute—but it would threaten our illusions, our slogans and our myths.

We are still clinging to the dreams of our youth. Everything must have a happy ending. We are bigger and better. Money talks. The machine is power and magic—an irresistible god, partner to the "Bitch Goddess Success."

All this is in our tables and every minute in our advertising, and all this has been challenged in Vietnam. Anybody who ever raised a child or planted a garden knows that life does not support these assumptions, but they are dying hard. Woodrow Wilson said it took only half as long to train an American army, because you only had to teach it to go one way. G. K. Chesterton rejected Stephen Decatur's slogan "My country, right or wrong" because he thought it was like saying "My mother, drunk or sober," but Decatur's dogma still has a large following.

President Nixon is counting on it. He is not facing the facts of geography. He is out dispelling but perpetuating the nation's illusions, and he can undoubtedly do so for a while. But China will never be satisfied until it gets rid of a non-Communist military base close to its borders any more than the United States will ever be satisfied until it gets rid of a

potential Communist base in Cuba.

In many ways, the administration is now following in Indochina the techniques of American commerce. It has mounted a vast advertising campaign to persuade the American people that what it is doing is right, moderate, and effective, and in fairness, the men at the top do not believe that they are right, and that advertising pays, particularly if you limit objective reporting of the results.

Also, as in commerce, the administration is now fighting a "discount" war, minimizing the price and passing on part of the cost to the South Vietnamese and the mountain mercenaries. But in some ways, it is going beyond these commercial techniques.

Even Henry Kissinger, who has kept out of the public propaganda campaign in the past, went on CBS the other day and argued that even if the administration was wrong in Indochina, it had to stick with its decision.

Commitment

"All the tough decisions, the sort of decisions that come to the President," he said, "are very close and you make your decision on the basis of maybe a 55-45 balance.... Once you've made the decision, you are committed to it or you are stuck with it 100 percent...."

But why? If the Soviet Union has stuck with its decision to put nuclear missiles in Cuba we could easily have had a nuclear war between the giants. And even Henry Ford, who is supposed to have "better ideas" scrapped the Edsel when he discovered it was a "lemon."

Still, even this attitude of Kissinger's is part of the American mythology. "Don't give up the ship... Damn the torpedos; full

speed ahead... We're No. 1... We try harder."

Who wants to be a "helpless, pitiful giant?" Well, advertising does pay: It has confused a large part of the electorate over Indochina for a very long time and in the short run and in political terms it may very well serve the President's interests, if not the nation's. No doubt he can hold the line through 1972 in Indochina and even keep a reasonably secure base in South Vietnam with American air power after that if he sticks. But that, he says, is not his policy. His policy is to get out and bet on the South Vietnamese to hold the fort against Hanoi and Peking.

And if he is wrong in this bet, who will explain the sacrifices of the men who died between now and then?

Still, the point of all this is not that he is perpetuating American illusions to serve his personal political interests—though it could have that result—but that he actually believes in the happy ending, that we are bigger and better, that money talks, that machines are irresistible even in the jungle, that China will tolerate itself on our border, that he will not tolerate himself on ours, and that his purpose is virtuous, and that his ends justify his means.

Well, illusions have their purposes. Eugene O'Neill wrote a whole cycle of plays to prove that they were indispensable and that life was intolerable without them. But in Indochina after ten years? After the heaviest bombing in the history of human conflict? After Lieutenant Calley?

Mr. Lincoln had a better idea: His clear and simple goal was to preserve the Union. "Military glory," he said, "is the attractive rainbow that rises in showers of blood."

Dreaming for Tomorrow

By C. L. Sulzberger

ALGIERS.—It is obvious from conversations with Algerian President Houari Boumedienne that his long-range foreign policy dream is creation of a North African state, the Maghreb, including Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco, which would be linked to a federated Europe by a neutralized Mediterranean Sea.

This distant vision foresees maximal vigor in northwest Africa by eliminating local frictions and developing huge mineral resources like petroleum and natural gas. In Europe it would hope for reduced national traditions which helped produce colonialism (in this quarter expressed by France and Spain) and also would allow a stronger counterbalance to the superpower rivalries of America and Russia.

And, by extending the U.S. and Soviet fleets, it would remove the Mediterranean from the danger of being unwillingly involved in any superpower quarrel.

Boumedienne doesn't in any way deceive himself that this is for tomorrow or even the day after. It is simply a set of goals toward which to work and, en route, he wants to move slowly and realistically without dogmatic blinkers and without depending over-heavily on any foreign power.

The Maghreb is an old Arab word for the West and by no means a new political conception, sometimes being extended to include even Libya and Mauritania. Boumedienne is carefully vague about his own geographical delimitations or even his administrative form. He says:

"It is a fundamental objective of our policy but requires time, patience and clairvoyance to achieve. Sooner or later it will be realized but first many problems must be resolved. The major aspect isn't whether it should be a federation or confederation. What is needed is a veritable entity based upon popular desire."

Inexorable Thrust

"There is unquestionably an inexorable thrust toward regional unification and creation of a Maghreb entity. Today our need is to work together to abolish frontiers, not to create them between our peoples."

In the meantime, Algeria itself pursues a nonaligned policy avoiding the power blocs. "Any other policy," says Boumedienne, "would create difficulties. We need peace, continuity, stability

and no entanglement in the disputes of others.

"Moreover, in the long term we would like to see the Mediterranean demilitarized. We don't want to see this region transformed into a zone of tension between the superpowers. But this is not merely a question for the Arab states; it is for all the riverain states who should work together so that we no longer need the presence of superpower fleets.

"We are not a cake to be sliced up by the superpowers. We want nobody to partition our area. Yet it is premature to convene a conference on this. I simply use all opportunities to develop my ideas in bilateral talks when I have the chance—as I have done with Spain and Turkey."

When I inquired whether he favored departure of the Soviet fleet more than the American—or vice versa—he said: "We want them both out. I see no reason for having either here. But this is a long-range idea and the situation is obviously not yet ripe for change."

In the interim, Boumedienne acknowledged that Algeria depends heavily upon Soviet arms but he said Moscow has never requested base facilities in Algeria "because they knew the answer would be negative." Arms are bought "because the Russians offer very acceptable conditions. When other conditions are offered by other nations on a more favorable basis, we will buy from them."

U.S. Role

While Algeria relies on Soviet weapons and French cultural and technical instruction it looks increasingly to the U.S.A. for economic development. To some degree this is bound to come at French expense but Boumedienne, who played a leading role in the independence war against France, clearly resents anything even remotely mindful of what he calls neocolonial vestiges.

He indicates a belief that, as the Common Market grows, the national thrust of each member will tend to disappear as it is merged within the larger community. He prefers developing connections with a "Europe" as such although now, bilaterally, he seeks to improve economic contacts with several West European states.

He doesn't think the time has yet come to restore U.S. diplomatic relations broken over the Arab-Israeli war. He remains dubious on Palestine peace, saying:

"Egypt is a sovereign state and has the right to choose any policy it considers best within its borders. But neither Egypt nor Algeria can decide on behalf of the Palestinian Arabs.

"If Egypt recognizes Israel's existence, and this signifies liquidation of Palestinian Arab rights in their own country, we cannot accept that decision today, tomorrow or in forty years."

Sen. Jackson

Regarding the Broder column on Henry Jackson's "Proto-candidacy" in the Feb. 15 issue... a couple of comments.

As a filmmaker and journalist employed as a TV reporter during the campaign in Seattle last year, I can say that the 84 percent reelection figure quoted by Broder and others is misleading. Jackson first won the primary against a black peace candidate, Carl Maxey, from Spokane. The Republicans only selected a candidate to run against him a week or two before the filing deadline, and this candidate had almost no financial support.

Jackson, known in Washington as Boeing's darling for many years, militarily labelled a superhawk, has always been supported by big business at home, and is a favorite of both Democrats and Republicans. However, the young people in the state strongly oppose him despite his liberal internal policies. They fear him as a leading spokesman of the "war machine."

STEPHEN WHITE, Transgund, Wenden.

Left and Right

Your newspaper slants to the left and because of this your reporting of events in the United States paints a rather favorable picture of liberals and a rather bad picture of Nixon, Agnew, and other people of the right who call for a restoration of perhaps rather old-fashioned self-discipline and high standards of moral behavior.

It is rather dangerous to oversimplify, but it appears to me that the liberals believe that man is a product of his environment and if man happens to be undesirable in some respect, then it is the responsibility of society to change the environment. The conditions which cause man to be unacceptable will be eliminated and

U.S. Political Outlook: Cloudy and Changeable

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—Two enigmas hang over the shoulders of Senator Edmund Muskie of Maine, the noted columnist William S. White said in the opening lines of a dispatch he wrote earlier this month. "They may turn out to be the two fronts of a victory wreath. They may turn out to have been, instead, the dark, spread wings of the albatross of defeat in the 1972 presidential race."

They may also turn out to be a pair of Polish sausages, for this is quite evidently going to be another of those political years where few things are what they seem and every flip of the calendar brings a new twist of the plot.

To be quite honest, we didn't really need another year like this quite so soon. After the shocks of 1968, most of us could have stood a decade of dull, predictable politics, but that apparently is not to be.

Already Richard M. Nixon has proclaimed himself a Keynesian, dropped Murray Chotiner from his entourage and announced the imminent coming of the Second American Revolution. For the spectator with the courage to peer ahead, the 20 months until the 1972 election offer a whole series of such surprises.

Challenge to Nixon

It is not unlikely, for example, that if Mr. Nixon seeks re-election he will be challenged in the Republican presidential primaries. Already, one very real Republican politician, Rep. Paul N. McCloskey of California, is closer to that point than Eugene McCarthy was to challenging his party's incumbent President four years ago.

McCloskey is scorned by Republican professionals today just as McCarthy was by the Democratic pros, but if Mr. Nixon's war strategy proves as full of holes as Lyndon Johnson's, McCloskey may be no joke. He is tough and independent and few who see him in person or on the tube are unswayed by his sincerity. Beating a President is a little tougher than beating a politician, but it's not impossible. And the attempt is anything but unlikely—by him or by other Republicans with bigger national reputations.

It's not unlikely, either, that Spiro Agnew will ask, or be asked, to leave the Republican ticket in 1972. Attorney General John Mitchell, who ought to know, says neither the President nor Vice President has made a decision on Agnew's future, which is a good reason for anyone not to make book on the subject.

Cannally Role

It is not unlikely that John B. Cannally, a nominal Democrat, will have a strong hand in writing the Republican political script for 1972. Lyndon Johnson's old buddy Agnew makes the kind of statements about Richard Nixon that Jack Valenti used to make about Johnson. Cannally has positioned himself for a possible transfer of party by joining the Nixon cabinet, and he is moving to a place of power in the Nixon circle with a rapidity that has left the lifelong Republicans in the administration gasping.

Cannally knows politics, which is something that can be said of few others at the top of this administration. Could he replace Spiro Agnew? Indeed he could, despite his denials of interest in the vice-presidency. Most likely he is the administration's backed candidate for President if Mr. Nixon decides to step down? Indeed he might, if the only alternatives seemed to be Ronald

Reagan or Nelson Rockefeller. If Richard Nixon looks to be a loser, might the Republicans turn to a "national unity" slate of Connally and Robert Finch or Connally and Elliot Richardson? Try that tune on your player piano and see how many dances.

And what of the Democrats? It is not unlikely that they will have half-a-dozen serious, avowed candidates for the presidential nomination by the end of the year and at least as many more in the favorite-son or dark-horse category.

It is not unlikely that Mr. Muskie will look less like a shoo-in in December than he did last month. It is not unlikely that his competition will by then include a nominal Republican, Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York. And it is altogether likely that when that pack of Democrats plus Lindsay hit the presidential primary trail there will be some major upsets.

Series of Changes

Why are all these seemingly implausible events so likely to occur in the next year? Because our politics are undergoing a series of changes—both personal and institutional—that are "opening up" the system to an extent that can hardly be comprehended. More states are holding presidential primaries than ever before. Fewer delegations at the nominating convention will be under "boss control" or any kind of control at all.

Party labels and party loyalties mean less to the candidates in the nomination fight. The smart politicians—Frank J. Buckley to John Lindsay to John Connally—just don't give a damn for the old rules; they do what their conscience and their ambition dictate and let more timid men react as they will.

A man named John Gardner, who claims he is no politician at all, had the crazy idea a few months ago that a lot of people were as fed up with the paralysis of the old politics as he was and wanted to do something to speed the change. The skeptics sneered, but so far 101,000 Americans have sent \$15 to a strange and odd Gardner to join an organization called the Common Cause—and that is one measure of the hunger for change in America.

Here is another statistic to remember: There will be 25 million young people between the ages of 18 and 25 eligible to vote for President in 1972 who were not old enough to cast ballots in 1968. That number is 25,000,000. Richard Nixon's plurality in 1968 was 510,314 votes. Anything is possible.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Letters

Sen. Jackson

The people will then change for the better.

You have men like Dean Rusk who stated after the Watts riots that if he lived in such conditions he would riot as well. I think he was saying that you cannot change the environment; you can not hold people responsible for their actions because their environment has created them to be what they are.

It was once thought that if you could tear down the slums and replace the old houses with new government apartments, the environment would improve and the problem of the poor would be improved. This has failed. The people are basically just the same as they were before and probably no better off.

The courts at the same time have permitted lawbreakers to return to the streets to perform yet another crime and this again is largely due to the philosophy that the environment makes the man.

Now on the other side we have the conservatives, who believe that although environment does affect people, the individual must be held accountable for his or her own actions. This stems from the basic idea of "liberty" which presumes that individuals are free to do something restricts their freedom.

Free individuals must be held accountable for both their good and bad actions. If we continue along the road of assuming that environment "must" be changed in order to change people, we will completely break down the structure of society until you have anarchy. Sure, we must change the environment to help unfortunate people but at the same time we must strengthen, not weaken, the basic organization which permits people to grow both physically and spiritually. This means law and order must prevail to protect the development of people.

If the family units are strengthened and families are held responsible for bringing up and instructing their children and if these children are taught respect for the worthwhile institutions and taught that they are responsible themselves for doing all they can to develop their own God-given talents, then I feel we will be back on the right track.

DARCY G. RICTOR, Bidswijk, Holland.

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Eurobonds

New-Issue Action Heavy Again; Dollar-Jitter Cycle Reappears

By Gordon Bakstansky

PARIS, Feb. 28.—Well, so much for the bull. The volume of new issues on offer in the Eurobond market soared again last week. Kredietbank, Luxembourg's tally of flotation announcements passed the \$1 billion level in the first two months of the year, compared with \$877 million in the year ago period. ... The on-offer paths are not merely in number of issues. The 1973 total figures into an average issue size of about \$10 million, while this year's average is \$25.6 million. ... And issue managers house say they see more plans in the pipeline which could result in up to \$200 million coming before the market in the next two weeks. ... So without much surprise the secondary market fell out of bed with a third last week. The price deterioration was felt especially in long-term issues. ... While no one was claiming a mad rush for the new Euro bonds, there was little doubt that hit by bit they would find permanent homes in the portfolios of all sizes which like to be dressed up by top-grade names. ... The uptick in the Eurobond market was more talk than action, but there was a noticeable return to hedge-your-bets, short-life bonds. ... Then, on Friday came reports of New York Federal Reserve Bank intervention in the West German money market in an attempt to calm the dollar inflow there. Now it is a question of whether the positive aspect (somebody cares) of the Fed move will calm the jitter or whether the negative implication of its unprecedented intervention is something (not wrong?) will impress the market down. ... In any event, the feeling is that non-dollar issues will continue to benefit from the situation. A probable gainer will be Norges Kommunalbank, which has scheduled the first Unit of Account issue to come out in some time. ... Another relatively bright area where new-issuance activity has not

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

Table with 3 columns: Feb. 21 Latest Week, Feb. 14 Prior Week, Feb. 21 1970. Rows include Commodity Index, Carroy in circ., Total loans, Steel prod., Auto production, Daily oil prod., Freight car loadings, Elec Powr kw-hr, Business failures, etc.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

Table with 3 columns: December, Prior Month, 1969. Rows include Employed, Unemployed, Industrial production, Personal income, Construction contracts, Cosm's Price Index, Mfrs. Inventories, Exports, Imports.

Commodity index, based on 1957-58=100, and the consumer price index, based on 1957-58=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-58=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures are compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

Wall Street Shows an Irregular Pattern, Reflecting Uncertain Economic Outlook

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (NYT).—Financial markets traced a highly irregular price pattern last week as investors continued to evince considerable confusion and caution over economic and other issues. Uncertainty over factors such as the outlook for the economy, the course of inflation and interest rates, the credibility of the administration's budget, the intentions of the Federal Reserve System on monetary growth and the implications of the Lans situation all combined to limit Wall Street's enthusiasm. ... The financial community, however, took heart from one development—the rather toothless option elected by President Nixon in the effort to control inflation in the massive industry while protecting mass and labor, for different reasons, expressed coolness to the White House action. ... After two weeks of hesitancy and erratic movements, caused by profit-taking and other adjustments following its long rallies, the stock market seems poised for further gains as the bond market may be entering a new period of lower prices and higher yields. ... The stock market, by virtue of a late uptick, managed to maintain its ground last week, while the bond market was buffeted by some severe cross-currents in the rate area. ... The prevailing view on prospects for stock prices among leading security analysts is that the market is still pointed upward even after the solid 247-point advance (about 40 percent) in the Dow-Jones index rebounding from its oversold low position last May. ... New capitals at \$70.53. ... In other markets, the dollar advanced last week, there was a rather disparate trend, with rates on long-term bonds climbing spectacularly and rates on short-term instruments extending their precipitous decline. ... By the early part of the week,

interest rates on high-grade corporate bonds had jumped nearly a full point from the low levels reached early in February, but they eased a bit toward the weekend. Nevertheless, the upward move was more pronounced than any swing in the market in the current period of record rates, and for rallies and sharp declines. ... On Feb. 8, the Federal Reserve and Light Co. sold a bond issue at a yield of 6.95 percent. Just two weeks later, the Northern States Power Co. sold another high-grade bond issue priced to yield 7.87 percent—an astounding rise in such a short period. ... Why the sudden change? The chief reason, investment bankers agree, is the growing supply of new corporate bond issues. ... Corporate treasurers are rushing in with these new issues because they want to take advantage of the low borrowing costs that developed early this year. ... The favorable rates might not be around very long. ... They certainly won't be if the economy gains strength, as expected, and inflation does not

Amex and Over-Counter

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (NYT).—The American Stock Exchange and the Over-the-Counter Market finished practically on the fence last week as the number of advances and declines were almost equally divided in slower trading. ... Prices dropped sharply on Monday and then moved steadily higher until Friday when selling pressure wiped out just about all of the earlier gains. ... Most price changes in both markets were under a point although some issues responding to special situations had larger moves. ... The American Exchange's price index finished on Friday at 28.13, up 0.16 for the week. ... Volume on the Amex fell to 22,848,280 shares from 24,622,710 shares in the preceding week, which consisted of only four trading days. ... Although most Over-the-Counter issues finished practically unchanged, the National Quotation Bureau's index of 35 counter-industrial did better. The index rose 4.20 points the week at 421.49. ... A few counter stocks made good gains. Alexander & Alexander, an insurance broker-one stock split, climbed 7 points after its directors proposed a two-for-one stock split. ... Another good mover was Bandag, Inc., which advanced 7 in active trading. The company recently reported a large increase in 1970 earnings. ... The renewed interest in residential housing helped most of the housing stocks. Ryan Homes tacked on 6 points while Hallcraft Homes jumped 3. ... Issues registering smaller gains included Brinks, Inc., which added 2 1/4; Medico, Inc., which added 2 1/4; and Western Publishing, which recently declared a 3 percent stock dividend, moved ahead a point. ... Ladd Petroleum gained 7/8 on the news it has acquired interests in 24 gas and two oil wells in Oklahoma. ... Most of the insurance and bank issues advanced in very active trading. The majority of issues had gains ranging from one to three points. Most of the strength was attributed to institutional buying. ... The most actively traded issue on the Amex last week was Beverly Enterprises, which rose a point to 141.2 on a turnover of 514,500 shares. ... Syntex, the second most active stock, advanced 1 1/2 to 483.4 with 298,800 shares changing hands. ... In third place was National Health Enterprises, which added a point to 271.4 on 271,600 shares.

Eurobonds on Offer

Table listing Eurobonds on offer with columns for Issuer, Amount, Maturity, Coupon, and Offer Price.

Over-Counter Market

Table listing various over-the-counter stocks with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change.

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Table listing various over-the-counter stocks with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change.

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds table with columns for Bond, Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, Net change.

Foreign Bonds table with columns for Bond, Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, Net change.

Foreign Bonds table with columns for Bond, Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, Net change.

Foreign Bonds table with columns for Bond, Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, Net change.

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Foreign Bonds table with columns for Bond, Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, Net change.

These bonds have been sold outside the United States of America. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY COMMISSION (ESCOM) JOHANNESBURG Republic of South Africa DM 100,000,000 8% Bearer Bonds of 1971/1986

Commercial banks and financial institutions including COMMERZBANK AG, CREDIT LYONNAIS, ALGERIEN BANK, etc.

UNEXCELLED INTERNATIONAL N.V. 7% GUARANTEED DEBENTURES DUE 1979. Advertisement for bond holders.

The New York Offshore Fund N.V. Advertisement for a fund with 7% guaranteed debentures.

Foreign Bonds table with columns for Bond, Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, Net change.

Bank Stock Quotations

Table of bank stock quotations including American Bank, Bank of America, and others.

International Bonds

Table of international bond quotations for various countries and currencies.

Insurance Stocks

Table of insurance stock quotations for companies like Aetna, Amersburg, and others.

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Table of New York Stock Exchange data including volume, high/low, and various indices.

American Exchange

Table of American Exchange data including volume and various indices.

Market Averages

Table of market averages for various stock indices.

Treasury Bills

Table of Treasury bill quotations for various maturities.

Over-Counter Market

Table of over-the-counter market quotations for various securities.

Eurobonds

Text discussing Eurobond market activity and interest rates.

Unwanted Dollars Spur Europe Ire, Inflation

Article discussing the impact of dollar surpluses on European economies and inflation.

Pattern on Wall Street

Text discussing market patterns and investor sentiment on Wall Street.

Reflects Cloudy Outlook

Text discussing market indicators and the outlook for the future.

Relatively High Rates

Text discussing high interest rates and their effects on the economy.

The Stock Market

Text discussing stock market performance and trends.

Nixon's Move

Text discussing President Nixon's economic policies and their impact.

Advertisement for Bank of Jerusalem, featuring a logo and details about \$1,500,000 in debentures.

Advertisement for 1% interest plus free life insurance from Atlantic Trust Company.

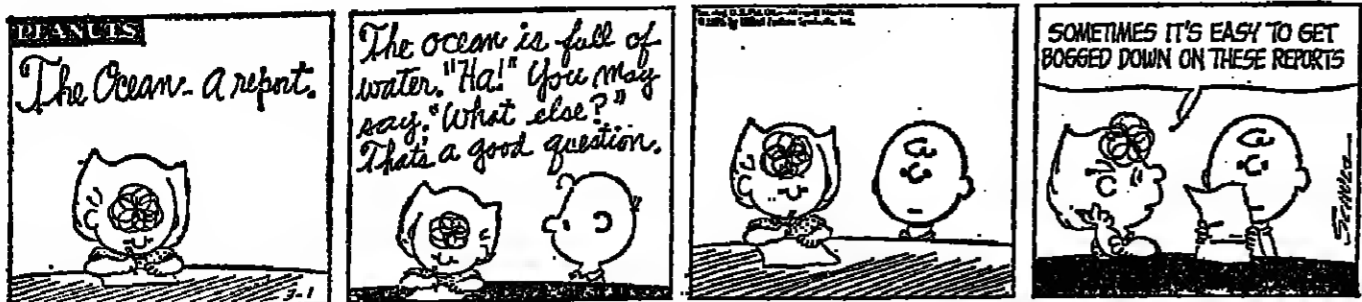
Advertisement for a 25% discount on a 6-month subscription to the International Herald Tribune.

Advertisement for the International Herald Tribune, including subscription rates and contact information.

Advertisement for Zanuck Reports, mentioning a 71% loss and details about the company's financial situation.

Large advertisement for American Telephone and Telegraph Company, featuring \$500,000,000 in debentures.

PEANUTS



B.C.



LIL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

There were opportunities for good play by both sides on the diagrammed deal from the Washington's Birthday tournament of the Greater New York Bridge Association. The normal contract was three no-trump, reached after North had opened one diamond and rebid the suit.

South had just enough to save a no-trump game, and North, with values in reserve, was happy to accept.

When South was the declarer the normal lead was a club, taken by the king in dummy. It would have been a mistake to use up a heart entry in order to lead diamonds from the closed hand, so a low diamond was led from the dummy.

East had to make a crucial decision to duck or not to duck. The winning play was to rise with the diamond queen and return a club, knocking out dummy's ace. The diamond ten would be allowed to win the next trick, leaving South an entry short to establish and use the diamonds. And if the diamond king was played, to cover the ducking play, the seven became a trick on the fifth round of the suit.

When East ducked the first diamond, a rather subtle error. South was able to make the game by skillful play. He continued with the diamond jack after winning with the ten, and East, was again at the crossroads.

If he won with the queen at this point, South was able to establish and use dummy's remaining diamonds, and make an overtrick. The best defense was to duck again, but this gave South his second diamond

trick and he could turn his attention to pastures new. With eight tricks in view—three clubs, two diamonds, two hearts and a spade—South had only one more trick to find. And he found it in spades. A spade to the ace and a second spade gave East the lead with the queen. He knocked out the club ace, but too late. South simply led a heart to the queen and played the spade jack to drive out the king.

Bridge score table showing North (D) and South scores.

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: North 1♣, East 1♠, South 2♣, West 2♦, North 3NT, East 3NT, South 3NT, West 3NT.

Word search puzzle grid with words like EMO, DENY, SOLAR, BEAR, ERID, HALLIT, etc.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Jumble puzzle with words VAHNE, DICAR, LUBEBB, WARTOD and a word search grid.

BOOKS

LETTERS OF THOMAS MANN 1889-1955. Selected and translated from the German by Richard and Clara Winston. Introduction by Richard Winston. Alfred A. Knopf. 690 pp. \$17.50. Reviewed by Richard Locke

LAST summer a sadly ill-formed and unfinished manuscript by Ernest Hemingway was published with great fanfare and greeted by the public with open arms. The critics, by and large, demurred and pointed out that 'Islands in the Stream' was not in fact up to Hemingway's best, that its 'Hemingway style' often sounded like self-parody, that its popular clichés and bury the real writer beneath the busy funeral monument Hemingway had helped his fans erect. On a much less popular level the same thing is about to happen to Thomas Mann.

But this time it's going to be worse—for though Mann is still the great representative modern German writer, his public stock has fallen very low, far lower than Hemingway's ever dropped. This imposing, black-bound, 690-page selection of Mann's letters will probably be plausibly reviewed and praised; Thomas Mann is indubitably a 'classic' and those who feel obliged to pay their respects certainly will. But for most readers today, I fear, he is an unread classic, stowed away on the back shelves like a fading grandparent, hopelessly traditional, 'bourgeois' and 'irrelevant.'

This ever so respectable volume bearing the full weight of Alfred A. Knopf's Borzoi literary aura may well afford a respectable funeral ceremony—keep Thomas Mann effectively dead, unread, for years to come.

For what do we have here? Is this, as the editors claim, 'a narrative of Mann's life in his own words'? No, it's an official document—an authorized translation of an authorized portion of the authorized selection of Mann's letters published in Germany in 1961-65. Though four new letters in German and 53 letters written in English are included, hardly more than a third of the original three-volume German edition has been translated. But it, too, was only a selection, edited by Mann's oldest daughter, Erika, who devoted her life to him and his public reputation. Clearly, neither the German nor the American edition makes new ground outside the family plot.

But there are further complications. Two-thirds of these letters were written after 1936, when Mann was 60, full of years and what he himself called 'epicized dignity,' a public figure, Nobel Prize-winner, a German writer in exile with a definite political and cultural role to play. The vast majority of letters reflects this official role. It's true that his correspondence revealed as he grew older and true that a vast quantity of letters was lost during World War II. But this doesn't make much of what we do have—with some moving exceptions—any less tedious to read without a specialist's knowledge or a parti pris.

The first third of the book—the letters from 1889 (when he was 14) to 1936—is far more intimate and lively. But what angered and frustrated me was what these letters hint at but never reveal. For as I read them and then re-read the astonishing novels and stories and the few autobiographical

fragments that exist, it became clearer and clearer that Thomas Mann's life offers one of the great examples for personal and literary growth.

If there has ever been an occasion for a literary biography that could match in depth and general interest Erikson's biographies of young Luther and Gandhi, this is it. Mann's development can be seen as an effort to achieve in literature, in culture, the eminence his father achieved in business and civic life. Like Freud, whom he knew and came to admire, Mann was very much a product of the 19th-century bourgeois world, and his complex psychological and artistic evolution away from it into his own body of work in his own way—great—and as relevant—as Freud's.

But in these letters we hear the public figure, not the novelist, not the man. The correspondents are world-famous: Freud, Einstein, Hesse, Glide, Schoenberg. The historical and literary events discussed are extraordinary: there are frequent comments on works in progress and the catastrophes of 20th-century history—two World Wars, the Weimar Republic, the Depression, the rise of Nazism, his exile in Europe and the United States, the rise of McCarthyism, which led to Mann's final residence in Switzerland (where Hesse had hid from history in 1933). But the letters are systematically footnoted; we often learn the background or the outcome of events a letter refers to (so that we sometimes never learn the fate of writers about to be killed in Europe for lack of a few thousand dollars' security for a visa).

And of course the perfectly disastrous close relations Mann had with his family are poorly described: there is much on his ambivalent and often tormented relationship with his older brother Heinrich—also a novelist; his Erika, his father's right-hand man; but only from one side and without the footnotes to fill in the other adequately, and though his two sisters committed suicide, though his two oldest children, Erika and Klaus, could never be forgiven for their part in the Weimar Republic's collapse, we never get much beyond the formal meaning of these events. There are fascinating moments in the early letters: references to Mann's crucial friendship with a young painter with whom he seems to have had a homosexual relationship that helped him break through to both art and life. Or there are a few fragments of incoherent love letters to his wife that survived the war. Or, much later, a letter to Theodor Adorno about 'Doctor Faustus.' But these moments are far too rare, and the general intelligence and complex energy of the novel seldom if ever show. We will have to wait until Mann's notebooks are opened in 1975 or, better, until a proper unauthorized biography is written that will slatter the statue and give us the life.

Richard Locke is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down words.

Observer

Option to Renew

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—Imagine for a moment: This is the second year of your marriage has been going very well, considering it is only your second year. Tonight's dinner is not starting—just a few beans cooked with love, lettuce, smoked neck—but you have been busy all day preparing the truly royal feast planned for Saturday night when the Eclectics and Dromed will come for dinner.



There is that familiar step at the door! "Darling! That look about his eyes. He has never had that look before. Could it mean—? "I have beans for you, George. Smoked neck prepared with love. Lettuce—"

"Never mind that now, Lenore. Pack your bags. You're going to St. Louis tonight. They need you for a big luncheon tomorrow afternoon." "Surely you mean we, darling. We are going to St. Louis." "No, Lenore. You are going to St. Louis. I've traded you. They need a promising young cook who's had a good routine year and I need a left-handed dish washer."

Of course it says in Paragraph 13, Subsection 1B that you get the water bed and the stereo. Lenore, but you haven't read the Kissinger-Nixon footnote appended in Proviso IX, Amendment 13, which specifically states—here, you can read it with this magnifying glass—that the water bed-and-stereo clause is null and void unless you have made a three-month advance payment on the phone bill and given two tweed suits to the Salvation Army within a 14-day period of the date of emortization of the water bed, loan, or within 17 days of the repushing of the stereo speakers, whichever span is the more coextensive.

Or, possibly: "Sure, Lenore. The contract says you get the Jaguar, both bank accounts, the summer house at Antibes and the subscription to Vogue, but I'm not going to give them to you. Go ahead and sue me." "I'll win, you know, George." "Of course you will win, Lenore. But it will take you years in the courts and thousands of dollars. By the time you win the Jaguar will have 165,000 miles on it, you'll be too dilapidated to enjoy Antibes, and Vogue will mock you with its 17-year-old complexion. Sue me! You've got an opeu and shut case."

Well, enough of that. True lovers of women will urge her to stop this foolishness before it can start in the Maryland legislature, which is a notorious breeding ground for foolishness. Women have the best possible contract for marriage already. It contains the clause, "until death do us part." Nevada is already far too eager to do death's job. Why turn it over to the kind of people who write loan contracts at the car lot?

His Son Just Happened To Have One at Home

By Wayne Varga

HOLLYWOOD—Chief Dan George is real. He reeks of sincerity. He is gentle and regal. He's done it all. And he is a good actor. Chief George, at 71, plays Old Lodge Skins in "Little Big Man" and his performance has earned him an Academy Award nomination as the best supporting actor in 1970. He has already won the National Society of Film Critics Award and the New York Film Critics Award.

Until 12 years ago a stevedore in his native Vancouver, Chief George has served as head of the Tel-Lull-Wait section of the Coast Salish tribe of British Columbia. He is also honorary chief of the large Squamish and Sushwap tribes. His Indian language is Squamish, the tribe his mother belonged to. He and his wife of 51 years, Amy, have six children, 36 grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. The way Chief George got started as an actor is the kind of story one usually bears in myths.

Starting Out

His oldest son ("He has 12 children. His dining room table is big") was working as an actor on CBS' "Caribou Country" series. A white man had been playing the part of the chief, O'Antoine, but he became ill and the producer needed a replacement immediately. He asked the chief's son, Robert, if he, Robert, knew anyone who could play a chief. "Why don't you try a real Indian chief?" Robert asked the producer. "Do you know where I can get one quickly?" the producer replied. "I just happen to have one at home," Robert replied. The chief's career was launched, and before long everyone was involved.



Chief Dan George in a scene from the movie 'Little Big Man'

Activist

At his core, Chief George is not an actor at all. He is a political activist. "What I really want is to speak out for the Indians of Canada. There must be equality. We are treated as though we can't think for ourselves. Well, we can. That's why I'm doing all this for at my age. I want education for my people. We'd at least like an Indian as Indian agent in our area instead of a white man. I think it will eventually come to pass. I might not be here to see it, but it will happen."

PEOPLE: Joanne Woodward Gets World's Costliest Bike

Actress Joanne Woodward got a bicycle for her birthday Saturday—the most expensive bicycle in history. It's the one her husband, Paul Newman, rode in his film "Hombre" and the Sundance Kid.

Friends bought it for Joanne, now 41, at the 20th Century-Fox auction of studio effects in Hollywood Friday night. It cost them \$3,100. "It's a new world record price for a bicycle," said a spokesman for the auctioneer, Sotheby Parke-Bernet. Also bidding for the bicycle was song-writer Bob Bacharach, who wrote the Oscar-winning song "Raindrops Keep Falling on My Head," which accompanied Newman's bicycle ride. Shirley Temple's bicycle, bought from "Captain January" was sold for \$450 to Universal Studios for their new movie museum.

Marilyn Monroe's bed from "Let's Make Love" was sold to a man from New York who told the auctioneer he did not want his name revealed. A fan of Julie Andrews flew all the way from Atlanta to buy the carpetbag she carried in "The Sound of Music" for \$650. Actor Raymond Massey tried to buy a portrait of himself from "Prince of Players," but was outbid by a man who got it for \$140. The man did not know whom he was bidding against until he found the auction audience of 1,000 booing him for his victory.

British customs officials have ruled that purchase tax must be paid on chastity belts. The maker of the wrought-iron belts, mainly for export to the United States, asked that they be exempt from purchase tax on grounds they were "safety devices." "Of course these belts are not safety devices," said a spokesman for customs and excise. "They don't save you from a broken leg or a broken arm, do they? No, they are most definitely for wearing."

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